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STATE LEGISLATURE

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 30th September 1955.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, at half-past eight of the clock, Mr. Speaker (THE HON. SRI N. GOPALA MENON) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTIONS.

Industrial disputes and lock-outs

* 26 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the management of the Karur Mills in Karur has declared a lock-out since 9th September 1955; and

(*b*) if so, whether any conciliation measures have been taken and their result?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) On the intervention of the Commissioner of Labour, the management lifted the lock-out on 22nd September 1955.

* 27 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Talayad Rubber Estate No. 704 near Kinalur, Balusseri in Kurumbranad taluk, Malabar, has been locked out since 2nd September 1955 without giving notice either to the Government or to the Labour Department or to the workers in violation of existing labour rules;

(*b*) if so, what conciliation measures the Government have taken in the matter;

(*c*) the number of workers that are unemployed on account of the lock-out; and

(*d*) whether the Government have any representation in this connexion from the Kurumbranad Taluk Estate Workers' Union?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (*a*) *to* (*d*) A report has been called for from the Commissioner of Labour and it is awaited.

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* 28 Q.—Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the conciliation measures taken by the Government on the lock-out of the Loyal Textile Mill, Kovilpatti, Madurai, since 6th September 1955; and

(b) the number of workers that are unemployed on account of the lock-out?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) On receipt of intimation of lock-out by the management Loyal Textile Mills, Limited, Kovilpatti, on 6th September 1955, the Commissioner of Labour proceeded to Madurai, held conciliation proceedings and brought about an amicable settlement on 14th September 1955. The lock-out was lifted on 15th September 1955.

(b) 1,297 were unemployed during the period of lock-out.

* 29 Q.—Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the management of the Nituvaloor Estate, Chemgelai near Taliparamba, North Malabar, retrenched on 5th September 1955 all the workers engaged in the Kachara work without giving any notice to them; and

(b) if so, the conciliation measures taken by the Government in the matter?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) & (b) A report has been called for from the Commissioner of Labour and it is awaited.

Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Are the Government aware that the management of the Nituvaloor Estate was bent upon violating the rules pertaining to labour, that it had recently dispensed with all the workers who were considered to be Kanchara workers and that when the Labour Officer called for an explanation, the management refused to submit it? Will the Government see that immediate action is taken so that the workers of the estate may get some relief?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: I am looking for the report called for from the Commissioner of Labour.

* 30 Q.—Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a resolution passed at a public meeting held at Shoranur on 21st July 1955 under the auspices of the Metal Labour Union, Shoranur, Malabar, requesting the Government to take steps to fix minimum wages to the workers in the Metal Industry; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) The matter is under consideration.

* 31 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Government have approved the standing order of the Shoranur Tile Works that married women are not entitled to get employment in it;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that on 1st September 1955, the management dismissed three women workers on the ground that they are married women; and

(*c*) the basis on which the Government have approved this standing order?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) & (*c*) The draft standing orders sent by the management of Shoranur Tile Works were certified by the Commissioner of Labour as they were in conformity with the provisions of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.

(*b*) A report has been called for from the Labour Officer, Kozhikode, and it is awaited.

* 32 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation on behalf of the workers of Virudhunagar Textile Mills, Soolakarai, Ramanathapuram district, to the effect that the mill has been locked out from 18th September 1955 without due notice; and

(*b*) if so, what action was taken by the Government on the same?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) Conciliation proceedings were held by the Labour Officer, Tirunelveli. The demands are under the consideration of the Government.

Malabar Timber Producers' Association

* 33 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he has received a memorandum recently from the Malabar Timber Producers' Association, Kozhikode, suggesting ways and means to promote the timber industry of Malabar and to the redressal of their grievances; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) A memorandum drawing the attention of Government to the need for the formulation of a settled forest policy together with suggestions for undertaking legislative measures to achieve the purpose have been received.

(*b*) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : In view of the importance of the contents of the memorandum that has been submitted by the Timber Producers' Association, Malabar, will the Government see that a decision is taken urgently and that the decisions are implemented so that the timber industry may flourish without affecting the afforestation of the estate?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I may tell the hon. Member that the Government are not interested in causing any avoidable delay in the matter.

Local Library Authority, Coimbatore

* 2589 *Q.*—SRI P. G. MANICKAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount allotted by the Government to Local Library Authority, Coimbatore district;

(*b*) the total amount of cess collected from municipalities and panchayat boards since the formation of the Local Library Authority in Coimbatore district;

(*c*) the amount spent so far and for what purpose; and

(*d*) whether there is any unspent balance, and if so, how much?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) & (*b*) The amount of library cess collected in Coimbatore district since the formation of the Local Library Authority is as follows :—

Year.	*Cess collected.*
	RS.
1950–51	6,189
1951–52	36,669
1952–53	37,870
1953–54	74,612
1954–55	99,268

A contribution equal to the library cess collected was made to the Local Library Authority each year from State Funds.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 1,85,362 was spent by the Local Library Authority during this period on establishing libraries and for spreading library service within its area.

(*d*) Yes, Sir. The unspent amount at the close of 1954–55, was Rs. 3,23,854 (rupees three lakhs, twenty-three thousand, eight hundred and fifty-four only) a considerable portion of which is likely to be spent during the current year.

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Sri P. G. MANICKAM: லைப்ரெரிகள் அநேகமாக நகரங்களில் தான் நடைபெறுகின்றன. கிராமங்களில் நடைபெறுவதில்லை. செஸ் கொடுத்துவரும் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகள் ஒவ்வொன்றிலும் ஒவ்வொரு லைப்ரரியை ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கும், அதன் மூலம் கிராம மக்களுக்கு படிப்பு வசதியை அளிப்பதற்கும் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் முன்வருமா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM: முதலிலே தாலூகாவுக்கு ஒரு லைப்ரரி வைத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். அது பூர்த்தியான பிறகு அதை மத்தியஸ்தானமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு கிராமங்களுக்கும் வாகனங்கள் மூலம் புஸ்தகங்களை எடுத்துச் சென்று வழங்க ஏற்பாடு செய்கிறோம்.

Sri S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH: May I know how many taluk headquarters in Coimbatore district have had the benefit of the Local Library Authorities and if some are not having them, will the Government take steps to open them there?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM: We have already opened eight branch local libraries in Tiruppur, Dharapuram, Erode, Pollachi, Gobichettipalayam, Udamalpet, Mettupalayam and Bhavani. Six other stations around the district central libraries also are under the consideration of the Local Library Authority. Steps will be taken, I am sure, for opening branch libraries in other areas also.

Sri B. K. NALLASAMI: New libraries are opened where there are already very good libraries working. Will the Government consider the desirability of amalgamating the present libraries with the libraries that are working well because the condition laid down by the Library Authorities is not suitable to the public for the purpose of getting books from the library as they demand the cost of the books from the public?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM: The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question.

Dr. K. B. MENON: As far as I have information, there is no children's section attached to these libraries. Will the Government consider the question of having a children's section attached to these libraries?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM: Let us first finish the job of organizing the adult section. Then, we can take up the children's section.

Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Are the Government aware that most of the good libraries are not in a position to get grant-in-aid from the Central Library Authority on the ground that the conditions imposed for eligibility are very harsh and in most cases impossible of fulfilment? In this light, will the Government see that without giving room for misappropriation these rules are so liberalized that these good libraries may be enabled to get grant-in-aid?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM: We are just starting these libraries. I think that before we think of revising the rules, we

should have the experience of working these libraries at least for a year or two. Then, perhaps we may take up the question of revising the rules.

Shoe-making industry

* 2590 *Q.*—SRI S. RAMALINGAM (on behalf of Sri K. P. Gopalan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any scheme under proposal to help the shoe-making industry in this State; and

(*b*) if so, the details thereof?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) & (*b*) The Government sanctioned in March 1955, the establishment of two Footwear Centres—one at Perambur and the other at Palghat at a total estimated cost of Rs. 1,47,242 Non-recurring and rupees 2,68,976 Recurring. Establishment of two Departmental Units for the manufacture of leather utility articles such as chappals, belts, etc., has also been sanctioned one for the Periyar Project area and the other for the Lower Bhavani Project area. The estimated cost for each unit is Rs. 9,245 Non-recurring and Rs. 92,875 Recurring excluding staff.

Schemes for helping shoe-making industry have also been incorporated in the Draft Second Five-Year Plan, a copy of which has already been furnished to all Members of the Legislature.

SRI S. R. ARUMUGAM : பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்காக கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் இந்த மாதிரி செருப்பு செய்தல், பூட்ஸ் செய்தல் முதலிய தொழில்களை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். பின்பு சரியானபடி வேலை செய்யாததால் மூடப்பட்டன. ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பணம் இந்த ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்குச் செலவழிக்கப்படும்படியான நிலைமை இருக்கிறதா ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : அந்த ஸ்தாபனங்களின் நிலைமை இப்போது எவ்வாறு இருக்கிறதென்பது தெரியாது. அதைப்பற்றித் தனிக் கேள்வி கேட்கவேண்டும்.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : அதிகமாக தோல் பதனிடப்படும் திருச்சி, திண்டுக்கல் முதலிய நகரங்களில் இதுமாதிரியான உதவி ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன்வருவார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : ஒவ்வொரு தொழிலுக்கும் உதவுவதற்காக, எந்த எந்த ஸ்தலங்களில் எந்த எந்த தொழில்களை ஏற்படுத்தலாம் என்பதை பரிசீலனை செய்துதான் சிற்சில இடங்கள் நிர்ணயிக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

8.40 a.m. SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : The Hon. Minister was pleased to state a certain figure as the amount sanctioned for the Palghat centre. May I know how much has been spent out of it?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would like to have notice.

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SRI O. KORAN : May I know whether there are centres in the State which make shoes on a cottage industry basis and for which the Government give subsidy?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : I would like to have notice.

Guinea-worm disease

* 2591 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased state—

(*a*) whether any survey of villages affected by guinea-worm disease was undertaken by the Government;

(*b*) if so, the names of villages surveyed and the action taken by the Government to combat the disease; and

(*c*) whether the Government have any proposal for the provision of protected water-supply to such places in preference to other villages?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement [a] is placed on the table of the House.

T.A. to village menials

* 2592 *Q.*—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the village menials in a firka are compelled to take the tappals of the Firka Revenue Inspector to the Taluk Office and to the other officers residing at Taluk Headquarters;

(*b*) if so, whether they are given travelling allowance and daily allowance; and

(*c*) if so, at what rate?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement [b] is placed on the table of the House.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : May I know why the central tappal system which is in force in the districts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Salem should not be made applicable to the district of Tiruchirappalli also so that the concerned persons in that district may also receive the same remuneration for similar work done in Tiruchirappalli district also?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : Sir, this system is in force in the districts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Chingleput and South Kanara and it is not in force in Tiruchirappalli district.

[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 678–679 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix II on pages 679–680 infra.

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Bridge over Matlai stream in South Kanara

* 2593 *Q.*—Sri M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the present stage of the construction of the bridge over Matlai stream of Mangalore-Cheruvathur coastal road in Kasargod taluk, South Kanara; and

(*b*) when the work is likely to be completed and declared open for public transport?

The Hon. Sri R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : (*a*) & (*b*) The main bridge including approach road on Payyanur side has been completed and the work on approach on Cheruvathur side is in progress. The bridge is likely to be opened for traffic by December 1955.

Sri M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : May I know the estimated cost of the bridge?

The Hon. Sri R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : Rs. 78,000.

Private-hostels for Scheduled and Backward classes

* 2594 *Q.*—Sri N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR (on behalf of Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it has come to the knowlede of Government that private individuals running hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Backward Classes are doing so for their own benefit and that many of them are not giving the students proper food; and

(*b*) the steps taken by the Government to control their management?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : (*a*) No, Sir. But the Director of Harijan Welfare has in the course of his tours noticed that the food given in a few hostels was not quite sufficient.

(*b*) The Director of Harijan Welfare is examining the question of changing the management of the hostels.

Sri M. DHARMALINGAM : Sir, the improper maintenance of many of these hostels by several managements is being noticed by the Director of Harijan Welfare and the District Welfare Officers and their staff but they are not in a position to take necessary action against the managements because of the political influence of those managements. Will the Government consider the desirability of taking over such hostels and maintain them properly?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : Sir, I do not know what the hon. Member means by " Political influence " of the managements of the hostels. I may, however, tell the hon. Member that an honorary Inspector is being appointed to inspect

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these hostels and report to the Government wherever there are irregularities. When such instances of irregularities are brought to the notice of the Government, they will see that the management is changed or some other effective steps are taken to set matters right.

Sri M. P. SUBRAMANYAM : இந்தமாதிரி உணவு விடுதிகளை நடத்தப்படும் இடங்களில் பள்ளிக்கூடத் தலைமை ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் உணவு விடுதிகளுக்கும் எந்தவிதமான சம்பந்தமும் இருப்பதில்லை. அதனால் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் படிக்கும் பிள்ளைகள்தான் உணவு விடுதியில் இருக்கிறார்களா எனறு தலைமையாசிரியர்களுக்குத் தெரிவதில்லை. ஆகவே படிக்காத மாணவர்களும் ஹாஸ்டலில் இருப்பதாகவும் அவர்களுக்காகவும் பணம் பெறுவதாகவும் பொதுவான புகார்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே எங்கு எங்கு ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல்கள் இருக்கின்றனவோ அங்கெல்லாம் பள்ளிக்கூடத் தலைமை ஆசிரியர்களையும் அந்த உணவு விடுதிக் கமிட்டியில் உறுப்பினர்களாகச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா ?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : சில ஹாஸ்டல்களில் தலைமை ஆசிரியர்களையும் சேர்த்திருக்கிறோம். இந்தக் கமிட்டிகளில் அரசாங்கத்தார் தரப்பில் மூன்று பேர்களும், மானேஜ்மென்டார் தரப்பில் மூன்று பேர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கமிட்டிகள் எல்லாம் சரியாக வேலை செய்கின்றனவா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகையினால் இதற்கு இன்ஸ்பெக்டரை போட்டு இருக்கிறோம். அவர் இரண்டு, மூன்று மாதங்களில் ரிப்போர்ட் அனுப்புவார். அதற்குப் பிறகு மற்ற ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யலாம்.

Sri S. R. ARUMUGAM : நமது மாகாணத்தில் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான ஹரிஜன் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மாணவர்கள் படிக்கிறார்கள். ஒருசில ஹாஸ்டல்கள் தான் சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்தில் இருக்கின்றன. தனிப்பட்டோர் முயற்சி இல்லாமல் இவ்வளவு ஹாஸ்டல்களை ஏற்படுத்தி, இவ்வளவு மாணவர்களைப் பராமரிக்க முடியாது. ஆகையினால் ஒரு சிலருடைய தவறுதல்களுக்காக தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் வைத்திருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா ஹாஸ்டல் நிர்வாகிகளையும் குறைகூறுவது நியாயமா ?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : சில ஹாஸ்டல்கள்தான் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை என்று சொன்னேன். எல்லா ஹாஸ்டல்களைப் பற்றியும் நான் சொல்லவில்லை.

Sri O. KORAN : May I know whether the hostels conducted by private individuals are advised by a committee? If not, will the Government consider the desirability of appointing a committee to advise these private hostels?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : As I said already, every private hostel must have three advisers nominated by the management and three advisers nominated by the Government.

Sri K. VINAYAKAM : Sir, for some time past, this type of allegations of mismanagement of hostels run by private individuals have been coming upon the floor of the House. May I know whether the Government has instituted an enquiry and whether the honorary Inspector appointed by the Government has been able to find out any concrete instances where there has been actual mismanagement and if so, in how many cases, such managements have been changed?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : In three or four cases, recognition to the hostel concerned has been withdrawn and the grants have been stopped. The honorary Inspector has been appointed only recently and he has got to tour the whole State and suggest ways and means for rectifying the mistakes.

SRI P. G. MANICKAM : சபாநாயர் அவர்களே, உதவி பெறும் ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல்கள் சரியான பிரகாரம் நடக்காத காரணத்தி ஞலே எல்லா ஹரிஜன் ஹாஸ்டல்களேயும் கவர்மெண்டே நடத்துவ தற்கு ஒரு திட்டம் ஏற்கெனவே வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அத்திட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர அரசாங்கத்தார் முன்வருவார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : எல்லா ஹாஸ்டல்களேயும் கவர்ண்மெண்ட் நடத்துவதற்குப் போதிய பணவசதி இல்லே. அப்படி நடத்துவதும் சரியல்ல. ஏனென்ருல் பொது மக்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்கள் நடத்துவதிலே உற்சாகம் இருக்கவேண்டும். ஆகையால் எங்கு எங்கு ஹாஸ்டல்கள் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லே என்று தெரிகிறதோ, எங்கெல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்தார் நடத்துவதற்கு வசதி இருக்கிறதோ அங்கே எல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்தார் எடுத்து நடத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிருர்கள்.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM : ஹானரரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டரை நியமித்திருப் பதாக மந்திரியவர்கள் சொன்ஞர்கள். அந்த இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் உத்தி யோகஸ்தரா ? அல்லது உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்றவரா ? அவருடைய பெயர் என்ன ? அவர் என்ன என்ன விஷயங்களே விசாரித்து சர்க்காருக்கு ரிப்போர்ட் கொடுக்கும்படி சொல்லியிருக்கிருர்கள் ?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : அவர் பெயர் ஸ்ரீ பாஷ்யம் அய்யங்கார், அவர் உத்தியோகப் பற்றற்றவர். அவர் ஹாஸ் டல்கள் நிர்வாகங்களேப் பரிசீலனே செய்து ரிப்போர்ட் சமர்ப்பிக்கவேண்டு மென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

SRI M. PALANIYANDI : இதுமாதிரியான உணவு விடுதி கள் இருப்பதன் காரணமாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட, பிற்பட்ட வகுப்புகளேச் சேர்ந்த குழந்தைகளே எல்லாம் தங்களுடைய இல்லங்களில் படிப்பதற்கு வசதி இல்லாத காரணத்தால் கூட்டு முறையில் படிப்பதற்கு வசதி இருக் கிறது. அரசாங்கச் சட்டப்படி தனிப்பட்டோர் இன்னும் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் திறக்க முன்வந்தால், அதிகமான ஹாஸ்டல்களே நடத்துவதற்கு அர சாங்கம் முன்வருமா ?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : சில ஹாஸ்டல்கள் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லே என்று புகார்கள் வந்துகொண்டிருப்பதிஞல் 1956-லிருந்து அரசாங்கத்தாருடைய உத்திரவு இல்லாமல் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் நடத்துவதற்கு உத்திரவு கொடுக்கமாட்டோம்.

SRI A. IYANAR : ஸார், ஆனரரி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது அலவன்ஸ் அதாவது பிரயாணப்படி உண்டா என்பதைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : அவர்களுக்கு பிரயா ணப்படி மாத்திரம் உண்டு. அது இல்லாமல் அவர்கள் எப்படிப் போக முடியும்.

Educational qualification for public services in Pudukkottai

* 2595 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the pre-merger Pudukkottai State Government had prescribed the eligibility qualification of S.S.L.C. for admission to appointments and promotions in Public Services of the

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Government as per proceedings R.C.A. No. 6-2157 of 1942, dated 11th March 1942, reiterated in their subsequent proceedings published in the *Pudukkottai State Gazette*, Part I, pages 3 and 4, dated 22nd January 1946;

(*b*) whether the post-merger Madras State Government have refused to recognize for promotions, absorptions, etc., the employees in category (*a*) above with several years of service under the former Pudukkottai State Government;

(*c*) if so, the number so affected among the Pudukkottai State employees after merger; and

(*d*) the reasons for the refusal?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) No, Sir. There is no question of this Government refusing to recognize the qualifications, prescribed by the former Pudukkottai State, for entry into Government services. For entry into Ministerial and other superior posts under this Government the service rules prescribed a minimum general educational qualification. Yet numerous Pudukkottai employees, who do not possess such qualifications have been absorbed under State Government Services either by condoning their deficiency in qualification or by relaxing the qualification rules in individual cases. The State Government have adopted a generous and sympathetic view in regard to the continuance of the State employees without rigidly enforcing the Madras Rules immediately and in most cases have considered the qualification prescribed by the Pudukkottai Durbar as almost equivalent to those prescribed by the Madras State. Their further promotions in this State, however, are governed by the Statutory Rules that are in force in this State.

(*c*) & (*d*) There are fifty such unqualified employees of the Pudukkottai State. All of them have been absorbed in the services of the Madras Government by relaxing the relevant statutory rules in their favour wherever necessary. After absorption they will be considered on a par with those of the Madras Government and their further promotions will be governed only by the statutory rules in force in this State.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Sir, while it is true they have been absorbed in the service, is it a fact that further promotion of these persons is covered by the present statutory rules of the Government and this bars them from becoming eligible for promotions to the higher posts under the present set up?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, if they do not satisfy the prescribed qualifications for promotion to higher posts, certainly they cannot expect to be promoted.

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Cottage industries among Harijans

* 2596 *Q.*—SRI O. KORAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have any scheme for the revival of cottage industries among Harijans in Malabar; and

(*b*) if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) & (*b*) No scheme has been formulated exclusively for the benefit of the Harijans of Malabar. Schemes already sanctioned by Government and schemes proposed to be started under the Draft Second Five-Year Plan for the development of Small Scale and Cottage Industries in Malabar will benefit the Harijans also, along with the members of other communities, in Malabar.

* SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP : Will the Government consider the question of organizing societies for the making of mats so as to give them employment and reasonable wages?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir, Government will examine that also.

SRI O. KORAN : May I know, Sir, whether Government have gathered any statistics as to what all things are manufactured there in Malabar and in which Harijans are engaged?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Government are having a general survey of the possibilities of various small industries which will give employment to the people who are now unemployed.

Foreign milk powder and ghee

* 2597 *Q.*—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the Roman Catholic Church in Madras State are distributing foreign milk powder and ghee in this State; and

(*b*) if so, from what country or countries these articles of food-stuff are imported?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) From charitable institutions in the United States of America.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Since they are now being distributed at the entire grace and whims of certain church dignitaries and certain objections have also come up against such distribution, would Government have some supervision over this distribution?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The Church World Service of America and some institutions supply these gift articles for distirbution in the State. These articles are received in the name

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of the Archibishop of Madras who in turn passes the consignments to Bishops in the mufassal towns for distribution to the poor and needy without distinction of caste or creed.

Sri P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : May I know whether the Government are examining the quality of the milk powder and ghee distributed for there appeared a news item in the Press that in Japan when the milk powder and ghee from United States, were distributed, hundreds of children became victims of poisoning? Since there is a likelihood of such a thing happening in India also, will the Government examine the quality of the milk powder and ghee obtained from foreign countries and distributed in this State?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : The gift articles received are quite good in quality. I have not heard of any such disaster happening here.

Sri W. J. FERNANDEZ : Is it not a fact that the Archibishop of Madras who receives these gifts from America is distributing them without distinction of race, caste or creed?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir, that is what I have said.

Sri T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : May I know from the Hon. Minister why the milk powder and ghee supplied by these Catholic institutions are being distributed through private agencies and not through the Red Cross or through Government agency? While milk powder and other donations were received from other countries Government objected to the distribution through private agencies and stated that they should be distributed only through the Red Cross Society?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : What is received from the UNICEF is distributed through Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and Government Hospitals and by the Revenue Department.

Sri S. RAMALINGAM : Will the Government issue an order that before distributing this ghee and milk powder to the public, they are tested to see that there is no poison in this?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : It is a ridiculous suggestion, Sir.

Sri K. P. GOPALAN : Sir, I am not against the distribution of these articles. But may I know from the Hon. Minister whether any politics is mixed with this ghee and milk powder?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : There is nothing in which politics is not inter-mixed. The hon. Member seems to think so.

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SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : While I am quite aware and I have had experience of the distribution of this milk powder without reference to caste, creed, colour or religion, there were objections here and there that political poison was mixed up with this. Would the Government have an eye on this and supervise the distribution?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : We shall have to start a new research centre to see whether any political poison is inter-mixed in such gift articles.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : Sir, the ghee itself is called "ghee oil". It is a combination of ghee and oil and the colour of the ghee oil is reddish

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is dangerous . . .

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : It is manufactured in a country where the people are never in the habit of using ghee. In view of these things will the Government investigate what exactly the substance is. (Interruption.) I have not tasted that ghee. Will the Government investigate and assure the people that its contents are quite good?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : So far as my information goes there is no such thing as "ghee oil".

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : It is butter oil.

Naicken canal in Malampuzha Project

* 2598 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received the report from the Collector of Malabar regarding the arrangements made for the distribution of water from Naicken Canal of the Malampuzha Project; and

(*b*) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (*a*) & (*b*) The answer[a] is laid on the table of the House.

Government Estate, Madras

* 2599 *Q.*—SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM (on behalf of Sri M. Manickasundaram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the date on which Government Estate was handed over by the Governor of Madras to the Government for management by the Public Works Department; and

(*b*) the conditions and purpose for which the Government Estate was handed over by the Governor?

[a] **Printed as Appendix III on pages 680–681 infra.**

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THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : (*a*) The buildings in the Government Estate were handed over by the Governor to the Government, Public Works Department, on various dates from 25th June 1946 to 1st October 1953.

(*b*) The Government Estate, Mount Road, was handed over by the Governor to the Government for use in whatever way the Government considered would be in the best interests of the public, subject to the following conditions :—

(i) Since the facilities in the Government House, Guindy, were insufficient and certain establishments and portions of staff were housed at Mount Road in parts of the Estate, the necessary construction should take place at Guindy as soon as possible and meanwhile the buildings in question (Mount Road) should remain occupied.

(ii) The various welfare organizations occupying buildings in the Mount Road Estate (e.g., Guild of Service) should be given reasonable notice to move; and

(iii) The Governor should have a lien on the use of the Rajaji Hall for special occasions, when he may require the use of it.

These three conditions were accepted by the then Chief Minister, Sri T. Prakasam.

It was then intended that the Banqueting Hall (Rajaji Hall) should be utilized for holding the sessions of the Legislature but later this was not found feasible, when expert opinions of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., and the Consulting Architect to the Government were obtained.

* 2600 *Q*.—SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM (on behalf of Sri M. Manickasundaram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any standard rent has been fixed for each residential quarter in Government Estate;

(*b*) whether rent lower than the standard rent is collected from any category of occupiers;

(*c*) whether rent higher than the standard rent is collected from any category of occupiers; and

(*d*) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) No, except (i) five Government servants occupying quarters reserved for the posts held by them and who pay rent at 10 per cent of their emoluments or standard rent plus service tax, whichever is less;

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(ii) three persons who pay rent equal to 20 per cent of their basic pay which is higher than the rate of rent ordinarily recoverable from Government servants, viz., 10 per cent of emoluments; and

(iii) twelve persons in whose case the question of recovering the standard rent plus service tax in lieu of rent at 10 per cent of their emoluments, is already under consideration.

(*c*) Yes, from Members of the Legislature.

(*d*) The higher rent is recoverable from Members of the Legislature as for non-Government servants with reference to the provisions in the Public Works Department Code.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : May I know whether the staff of the Assembly Secretariat have applied for any quarters within the Estate. Since it is in close proximity to the Assembly Office, it will enable them to turn out 100 per cent work both during day and night, especially during night sittings, if residential quarters are made available to them.

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : All can apply but there is a priority list kept up. According to that list, vacancies are filled up as soon as they fall vacant.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : In view of their constant presence in the Assembly at all kinds of hours—8 o'clock, 9 o'clock and during the night—will the priority list be revised so as to give preference to the Legislature Secretariat staff?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : I am afraid that is a new suggestion. A priority list is already existing. As soon as quarters fall vacant, they are given to persons who have applied earlier according to that list. Therefore, I do not think that any such distinction could be made now in respect of that matter.

SRI M. PALANIYANDI : கவர்மெண்டு எஸ்டேட்டுக்குள் இருக்கும் வீடுகள் ரொம்பவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. ரொம்ப வயதான சட்டசபை மெம்பர்கள் தங்கள் இல்லத்தோடு வந்து இங்கே தங்க பிரியப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அதிகமான வீடுகள் கட்ட முன் வருவார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : The hon. Member may put the suggestion for building houses to my collegue, the Finance Minister.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Since the very object of the Government House Estate being placed at the disposal of the Assembly is to look after the convenience of the Members of the Assembly, will the Hon. Minister extend that principle also to the staff of the Legislature by allowing them priority and revising the list as suggested by the hon. Member, Sri Krishna Ayyar?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : The surmise of the hon. Member does not arise from the answer I have read.

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SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: In the case of legislators, a rent higher than the standard rent is collected from them. So, will the Government see that legislators are not descriminated against and only standard rent is collected from them also?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: That is a new suggestion. Legislators are treated along with non-officials and even in respect of private residential accommodation, they are treated like that.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM: Is it a fact that a high Government official whose services have been lent to the Andhra Government, is still living inside the Government House Estate and though he has been served with a notice to shift his quarters to any suitable place in the City of Madras, he is refusing to shift it in spite of so many reminders?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI: I am not aware of such a thing but if the hon. Member could bring any specific instance to my notice, I shall have it looked into.

Harijan Welfare Schools

* 2601 *Q.*—SRI P. G. MANICKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Harijan Welfare Schools in the Coimbatore district; and

(*b*) the number of Harijan children who are supplied mid-day meals in such schools?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (*a*) 24.

(*b*) About 795 daily.

SRI P. G. MANICKAM: கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் லேபர் ஸ்கூல்கள் அதிகமாக இல்லை. ஆனால் மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுதுதான் கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் கடந்த 5, 6 ஆண்டுகளாக சில பள்ளிகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மத்தியான சாப்பாடு எங்கெங்கே லேபர் பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவோ அங்கங்கே தான் கொடுக்கப்படும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். லேபர் ஸ்கூல் கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் அதிகம் இல்லாததினால் பள்ளிக்குச் செல்லும் பெரும்பாலான ஹரிஜன மாணவர் களுக்கு மத்தியான உணவு கிடைப்பதில்லை. ஆகவே கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் அதிக லேபர் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஆரம்பிக்க சர்க்கார் முன் வருவார்களா? அதோடு புதியதாக லேபர் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஆரம்பிக்கக் கூடாதென்று போட்டிருக்கிற சட்டத்தையும் தளர்த்தி கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்த வரையிலுமாவது தளர்த்தி அதிக பள்ளிகளை அந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஆரம்பிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: எங்கெங்கு ஹரிஜனப் பிள்ளைகள் படிப்பதற்கு வசதியில்லமால் இருக்கின்றதோ அங்கெல்லாம் லேபர் ஸ்கூல்கள் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. எங்கெங்கே ஜில்லா போர்டு ஸ்கூல்கள் இருக்கின்றனவோ அங்கங்கே அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்

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களைச் சுற்றி சில மைல்களுக்குள் லேபர் ஸ்கூல்கள் ஏற்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்பது விதி. ஆகையால் லேபர் ஸ்கூல்கள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும், அதற்குப் பிறகு மத்தியான சாப்பாடு போடவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினால் உற்சாகமுள்ள மக்கள் அனுதாபிகளின் உதவியைக்கொண்டு அதற்குத் தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம்.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: May I know whether this amenity of mid-day meals for Harijan students is confined to one district or to the whole State?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: It is being given throughout the State.

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: The amount that is being sent by the Government for the supply of mid-day meals to Harijans does not go straight to them. It is being eaten up by so many middle-men. So, will the Government consider the desirability of sanctioning a monthly grant to the parents of the students so that it may go straightaway to them.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: I think about 98 per cent of the contractors who supply mid-day meals belong to the Harijan community. So, it really goes to the Harijans.

SRI P. G. MANICKAM: கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லா போர்டானது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மத்தியான சாப்பாடு போடத் தயாராக இருக்கிறது. இதுபற்றிய தீர்மானம் ஒன்றும் ஜில்லா போர்டில் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் லேபர் ஸ்கூல் அதிகம் இல்லாத கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு மத்தியான உணவு அளிக்க தனி கிராண்டு ஏதாவது கொடுக்கப்படுமா? இதே மாதிரியாக ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு உணவு அளிக்கும் எல்லா ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கும் வழங்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படுமா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: இந்த யோசனையை அரசாங்கத்தார் பரிசீலனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வருவார்கள்.

SRI A. RATNAM: தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்டத்தில் ஜில்லா போர்டார் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு மத்தியான உணவு போட்டு வந்தார்கள். இது இப்பொழுது நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே மறுபடியும் முன்போலவே அவர்கள் உணவு அளித்து வரவேண்டுமென்பதாக உத்தரவு பிறப்பிப்பார்களா?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: இந்த யோசனையையும் பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்க்கிறேன்.

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM: புதிதாக ஹரிஜன பாடசாலைகளை அமைக்கக் கூடாதென்ற விதியை சர்க்கார் இயற்றியிருந்தபோதிலும், ஹரிஜன பாடசாலைகள் குறைவாக உள்ள ஜில்லாக்களிலே ஜில்லா போர்டு பாடசாலைகளே ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு இலவசமாக பிற்பகல் உணவு அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய சர்க்கார் ஆலோசனை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: சில ஜில்லாக்களில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இல்லாமல் போனால் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றது. ஆகையால் இதனை எப்படி சரிப்படுத்துவது என்று அரசாங்கத்தாருக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. யாராவது யோசனை கூறினால் அதன் அடிப்படையில் இதனை சரிப்படுத்த முன் வருகிறோம்.

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Sri S. RAMALINGAM : தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் மகராஜா சத்திர நிதியிலிருந்து வருஷாவருஷம் வருமானத்தை எடுத்து அதிலிருந்து ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்குப் பிற்பகல் உணவு அளித்து வந்தார்கள். இந்த ஆண்டிலிருந்து அது நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த வருமானத்திலிருந்து இப்பொழுதும் கொடுக்க முடியும். இதுவரையிலும் இரண்டு மூன்று கேள்விகளுக்குப் பதில் அளிக்கும்போது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அதனை யோசிப்பதாகப் பதில் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி யோசனையை பல ஆண்டுகள் நீடித்துக் கொண்டே போகாமல் இந்த ஆண்டிலிருந்தே ஜில்லா போர்டார் மகராஜா சத்திர நிதியின் வருமானத்திலிருந்து கட்டாயமாக ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு மத்தியான உணவு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் உத்திரவு போடுவார்களா என்று அறிய விரும்புகிறேன்.

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : இந்த வருஷத்திற்குள் அதைச் செய்ய முடியுமென்று தோன்றவில்லை. அடுத்த வருஷத்தில் நிச்சயமாகச் செய்ய முடியுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

Sri V. MUTHU : கனம் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒரு கேள்விக்கு சற்று முன்னால் பதில் அளிக்கும்போது, "சில ஜில்லாக்களில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இல்லாமற்போனால் அங்கு ஹாஸ்டல்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. ஆகையால் இதனை எப்படிச் சரிப்படுத்துவது என்று அரசாங்கத்தாருக்குத் தெரியவில்லை" என்று சொன்னார்கள். 4-வது வகுப்புக்கு மேலே படிக்கிறவர்களுக்குத்தான் ஹாஸ்டலில் சாப்பாடு உண்டு. மத்தியானம் சாப்பாடு 1 முதல் 5-வது வகுப்பு வரையிலுள்ள மாணவர்களுக்குத்தான் போடுகிறோம்.

அங்கத்தினர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு யோசனை சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று மந்திரி அவர்கள் கேட்டார்கள். நான் ஒரு யோசனை கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இம்மாதிரி லேபர் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வைத்து நடத்துவதினால் உபாத்தியாயர் சம்பளம், கட்டிடச் செலவு, நிர்வாகச் செலவு ஆகியவைகளை சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால், பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை அதிகமாக்க முடியவில்லை என்று உணரப்படுகிறது. மற்ற நிர்வாகப் பொறுப்பை பொதுக் கல்வி நிதியிலிருந்து செலவு செய்வதற்கு விட்டுவிட்டு, மத்தியானச் சாப்பாடு விஷயத்தை மட்டும் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா ?

The Hon. Sri B. PARAMESWARAN : ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலிருந்தும் வந்த அங்கத்தினர்களும் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு அதிகமாக பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்கள். சில ஜில்லாக்களில் ஹாஸ்டல்கள் போதவில்லை, அதிகமான ஹாஸ்டல்களைத் திறக்க வேண்டுமென்று சிலர் சொல்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி போட்டி வருகின்றது. சில ஜில்லாக்களில் அதிகமான பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும், சில ஜில்லாக்களில் அதிகமான ஹாஸ்டல்களும் இருக்கின்றன என்று நான் சொன்னேன். அதிகமாக பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வைப்பதுபற்றி அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு ஆட்சேபனை இல்லை. இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கத்தார் அனுஷ்டித்துவரும் கொள்கையின் பிரகாரம் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் ஒரு உபாத்தியாயர் பள்ளிக்கூடமாவது ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று யோசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைத் தொடர்ந்தால் அதிக விஷயங்களைப் பரிசிலனை செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது முடிவுக்கு வர முடியாது. இருந்த போதிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூட வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்க முடியும்.

Sri A. IYANAR : சில ஜில்லாக்களில் ஹரிஜன பாடசாலைகள் ஏற்படுத்தும்படி சர்க்காரிலிருந்து உத்தரவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் புதிதாய் ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்காக என்று ஏற்படுத்தக்கூடாது என்ற உத்தரவினால் ஆங்காங்கே ஜில்லா கல்வி அதிகாரிகள் பழைய உத்தரவின்படி ஹரிஜனப் பள்ளிகளை ஏற்படுத்தாமல் நிறுத்தி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். மிகக் குறைவான ஹரிஜன நல பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய மதுரை போன்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் முந்தைய உத்தரவை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் உத்தரவிடுவார்களா ?

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THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : அரசாகங்த்தாரின் திட்டப் பிரகாரம் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் பள்ளிக்கூடம் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. அது ஹரிஜன இலாகா மூலமாக பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படுவதா அல்லது கல்வி இலாகா அதிகாரிகள் மூலமாக ஆரம் பிக்கப்படுவதா என்ற பிரச்னை அரசாங்கத்தின் பரிசீலனையில் இருந்து வருகிறது என்று சொன்னேன்.

Educational concession to children of Thiyya community

* 2602 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the educational concession granted recently to children of Thiyya community in South Malabar are being given to those children studying in Ganapat High School, Feroke, also;

(b) if not what action has been taken against the manager of the school for not granting the concession?

(c) whether any representations have been received to extend the concession to the children of Thiyya community of North Malabar also; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The advance teaching grant for this school has not been sanctioned and the management has been warned that failure to implement the orders of Government sanctioning educational concession would entail withdrawal of recognition.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Are Government aware of the fact that due to the discontinuance of the teaching grant to the institution the teachers were not paid their salaries and that they are being victimized for the fault of the management? In this connection, I understand that the teachers have made certain representations to the Government. May I know whether the Government have taken any action on their representations and made arrangements for the payment of their salaries without at the same time giving room for the management not to implement the orders of Government sanctioning the educational concessions.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not have any information here with regard to the representations made by the teachers.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : May I know whether the Government have any tangible reason for making a distinction between Thiyyas of South Malabar and Thiyyas of North Malabar who live in the same district, who inter-marry and who really belong to the same caste but only territorially divided by a river and nothing more and whether the Government will consider the

suggestion, if already no representations have been made—but to the best of my recollection during the Rajaji Ministry I distinctly recollect having made a representation in this particular matter and the Government said then that they would examine it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am sure the hon. Member should be aware of the conditions much better but according to the information available to the Government, Thiyyas in North Malabar are much more advanced than Thiyyas in South Malabar and that is why after consideration the concessions are granted to Thiyyas of South Malabar.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : After the Government passed orders sanctioning educational concession to the children of the Thiyya community living in South Malabar, I have made representations to the Government. Also Sri A. K. Gopalan had written to His Excellency the Governor. We both have received a reply from the Government. His Excellency the Governor had also written to Sri A. K. Gopalan that the question would be examined and orders passed.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir. It has been examined and we have come to the conclusion that there is no case to extend this concession to the Thiyyas of North Malabar.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Are the Government aware that, even though among the Thiyyas in North Malabar there are a few rich people, the majority of them are very poor just like the Thiyyas living in South Malabar? May I know why the Government have made a distinction between the Thiyyas living in South Malabar and those living in North Malabar and whether they will take steps to remove the distinction?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : In that case, the majority of people in every community are poor. That is not the consideration on which this concession is granted. Whether a particular community is educationally and socially backward is the basis for this concession and taking that into consideration, the Government came to the conclusion that for Thiyyas living in South Malabar even though they do not belong to the Backward Classes as such this educational concession should be granted to them.

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : May I know whether these concessions are given only for educational purposes or are given for all purposes, and if not, will the Government see that such concessions are extended for all purposes?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : No, Sir. Only educational concessions are being given to Thiyyas in South Malabar. If it is a question of extending all the concessions given to Backward Classes to Thiyyas in South Malabar, we will have to await the report of the Backward Classes Commission to include this community as one of the Backward Classes.

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN: The Hon. the Minister for Finance said that the Thiyyas in South Malabar are more backward than those Thiyyas in North Malabar. But in my constituency—Payyanur and in other places in North Malabar—I know perfectly well that they are in a very backward condition. May I know whether the Government will be pleased to examine this matter and see that concessions are extended to Thiyyas in North Malabar also?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Let there be no competition to claim backwardness. In this case, after all, the Government have examined the whole matter and have come to the conclusion that comparatively the Thiyyas in South Malabar are worse off. That is why this concession has been granted to them.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the Thiyyas of South Malabar are advanced educationally and socially. May I remind the Hon. Minister that it is a harmful flattery and hurtful fiction and that as a matter of fact the bulk of the community lives by labour in the fields and in the factories and that a large number of them are educationally backward altogether. But, of course, they are just working hard and making a living. There is hardly any distinction between South and North Malabar Thiyyas. Probably the matter was considered last during the British days. Let the matter be reconsidered . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: No, Sir. This was considered in 1953 and orders had been issued accordingly. There is no use of going on asserting one way or the other. The matter had been considered and the order was issued on 6th April 1953. I think the hon. Member should wait for some more auspices occasion to have this matter reconsidered by the authorities.

Indian Central Oil-seeds Committee

* 2603 *Q.*—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to question No. 1385 on 16th March 1955—

(*a*) whether the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee conduct research on oilseeds in our State;

(*b*) whether the result of such research is published in the regional language for the benefit of the growers of oilseeds in our State?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: A statement[a] is placed on the table of the House.

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: May I just request the Hon. Minister to publish all the reviews of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee in Tamil? As the yield per acre has gone down considerable in Tamilnad and particularly in South Arcot district, the ryots may take advantage of the suggestions to increase the yield given by the Committee if they are published in Tamil also.

[a] **Printed as Appendix IV on pages 105–106 infra.**

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Summaries of these reports are published in the regional languages. Therefore they will also be published in Tamil.

MR. SPEAKER : Starred questions Nos. 2604 to 2606. All these questions will be taken up together.

B.C.G. vaccination

* 2604 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether a copy of the report of the committee which examined the alleged adverse re-actions of B.C.G. vaccination in Coimbatore district will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : A copy of the report was already placed on the table of the House—vide answer to the starred question No. 2112 answered on 19th August 1955.

* 2605 *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMY REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a girl by name Dhanalakshmi, aged 17, had B.C.G. vaccination in the third week of May at Tiruchirappalli;

(*b*) whether ten days hence, her eye-sight was affected and became impaired;

(*c*) whether her father Krishnaswami Naidu took her to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, and consulted a lady doctor there regarding the eye-sight of the girl;

(*d*) the action taken by the Government in the case;

(*e*) whether the girl was admitted into the hospital for treatment and how and for what she was treated; and

(*f*) what does the report of the District Medical Officer, if any, disclose in this case?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (*a*) The girl Dhanalakshmi was only tuberculin tested on 17th May 1955. She was not vaccinated with B.C.G.

(*b*) *to* (*d*) She is reported to have developed jaundice and attended as an out-patient in the Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, on 8th June 1955. It is not known whether her father took her to the hospital. The Honorary Assistant Medical Officer of the Eye department reports that she had intense jaundice but no defective vision. The jaundice is reported to have cleared.

(*e*) No, Sir.

(*f*) The report of the District Medical Officer indicates that the girl had no defective vision but had intensive jaundice.

* 2606 *Q.*—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of persons that were vaccinated with B.C.G. vaccine in the State up to date;

(*b*) whether the Government have received any complaints about any health disorders as a result of such vaccination; and

(*c*) if so, the action taken to allay the apprehensions of the people about the efficacy of the B.C.G. vaccine?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (*a*) 504,890 persons up to the close of the mass B.C.G. vaccination campaign in Madurai and its belt areas.

(*b*) Yes, Sir.

(*c*) Complaints were promptly enquired into by the local health staff, who also arranged for their treatment, wherever necessary. A committee of experts was also constituted to enquire into the case of a girl in Coimbatore who was reported to have lost her eye-sight. The committee was of opinion that her blindness had no relation to B.C.G. Excepting normal reactions after B.C.G. vaccination all other complaints were found to be unconnected with B.C.G. Instructions have been issued to all Health Officers for the systematic follow up of all school children vaccinated with B.C.G. and also to promptly attend to all cases of reports of ill-health. District Medical Officers also have been requested to arrange for the prompt treatment of all cases of complaints received. Active Public Health Educative Propaganda and Publicity are being done by the B.C.G. vaccination Field Teams to allay the apprehensions of the public and to restore confidence in the efficacy of B.C.G. and its harmlessness. A pamphlet has also been issued by the Government stating the truth about B.C.G. and why a mass campaign has been launched.

9-20 a.m. SRI P. RANGASWAMY REDDIAR : When was the girl Dhanalakshmi subjected to tuberculin test? Is there any relation between the development of jaundice and the inoculation of the tuberculin vaccine? Are the Government aware of a news report that the lady doctor in the Government Headquarters Hospital gave to the father of the girl her opinion that the eye-sight was affected as a direct consequence of the tuberculin vaccine?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : I have already stated that the girl developed jaundice, that her sight had not been affected and that the jaundice had cleared.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : What did the experts who assembled at Courtallam to examine this matter recommend to the Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : A separate question may be asked.

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Sri P. RANGASWAMY REDDIAR : My question was whether the girl developed jaundice after the tuberculin vaccination or whether she had jaundice before the injection.

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : Any ailments that occur after B.C.G. vaccination should not be attributed to the vaccination.

Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : May I know the details of the instructions issued by the Government regarding the follow-up of persons to whom inoculation has been given, as that alone is likely to allay the fear in the mind of the public in the confused nature of the state of affairs at present?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : A separate question may be asked, if the hon. Member wants to know particulars.

Sri S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI : Was mass B.C.G. campaign in vogue even during the period of the Rajaji Ministry?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : There was mass B.C.G. vaccination in other States in India.

Sri K. VINAYAKAM : If the present Government really believe in the efficacy of B.C.G. vaccination, why should not the present protagonists of B.C.G vaccination—I am referring to the Minister under reference and the other Ministers without meaning any personal offence to them—subject themselves to that vaccination and prove to the world beyond any reasonable doubt that B.C.G. vaccination does not produce evil repercussions?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : B.C.G. vaccination is in most cases given to children and young persons and it is not found necessary for elderly people. So far as I am concerned, I may say that the children in my house have been given B.C.G. vaccination.

Sri S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : Are the Government aware that now whenever the officers go to the mufassal for giving B.C.G. vaccination, the people there run away and hide themselves? Does this happen because the people do not know the value of B.C.G. vaccination or because they are afraid that the vaccination will produce evil effects? What steps have the Government taken to educate the masses on the good effects of B.C.G. vaccination?

The Hon. Sri A. B. SHETTY : I have already answered this question more than once. A certain Tamil weekly paper publishes articles against B.C.G. vaccination, these articles are reprinted in thousands and thousands and the reprints are distributed from house to house by the local agents of that Tamil weekly. By this a fear has been created in the mind of the people particularly the womenfolk, and the womenfolk have become very much frightened. Teachers also have got frightened and as a class they are non-co-operating. That is how the B.C.G. campaign is meeting with obstructions and obstacles. No such thing is happening in the other States in India. B.C.G. vaccination is being given in

all the States in India and in the various countries of the world—America, Europe, Africa, South-East Asia, and Middle-East. In Soviet Russia I may say all new-born children and school children are being given B.C.G. vaccination and Russians have found that as a result of the vaccination tuberculosis infection rate and mortality rate have decreased to a great extent.

SRI S. PANCHAKSHARAM : The Hon. Minister said that B.C.G. vaccination was given to children and young persons and that the Ministers are past that age group. I should like to know whether the hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam is within the age group for B.C.G. vaccination.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Sri Vinayakam must certainly be much above 25 years of age.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : One of the questions put was what steps the Government were taking to counteract a particular propaganda. Am to understand that the Minister considers his replies in this House themselves as counter-propaganda?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Government have published a pamphlet in English and also a pamphlet in Tamil. Copies of these pamphlets are being distributed to the people. In places where B.C.G. vaccination is to be taken up, the B.C.G officers do propaganda.

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER : Before giving B.C.G. vaccination, are the people tested by doctors to find out whether they are in a fit condition to withstand the reaction that is likely to be produced by the vaccination and are those found unfit rejected?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Unnecessary fears are being created in the minds of the people by such questions by very intelligent members of this Assembly.

SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH : What is the age group in which B.C.G. is effective?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : B.C.G. can be effective at any age. But generally only persons from 1 to 25 years of age are given B.C.G. vaccination.

9-30 a.m. SRI T. SHANMUGAM : இப்போது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் "இந்த பி.ஸி.ஜி. வாக்ஸினேஷன் செய்யக்கூடாதென்று பத்திரிகைகள் பிரசாரம் செய்கின்றன. புத்தகங்களும் வீட்டுக்கு வீடு வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன" என்று சொன்னார்கள். இப்படி நல்ல காரியத்தில் தலையிடுபவர்கள் மீது நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டாமா என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்கிறேன்.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : We leave it to the good sense of the people. I find that of late we are getting better response to this B.C.G. campaign. I hope that in course of time better counsels will prevail and that the people of the State will become as sensible as the people of other States.

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DR. U. KRISHNA RAO : Is it not a fact that all children who are given B.C.G. vaccination are first tuberculin tested and that only if the test shows negative reaction and if their health is otherwise good, they are given the B.C.G. vaccination?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : Yes, Sir. In every case tuberculin test is first conducted and only for negative reactors B.C.G. vaccination is given if they are fit to receive it. The hon. Members are well aware that the B.C.G. vaccination is entirely voluntary and optional.

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM : May I know whether the B.C.G. vaccination came into vogue during the time of Rajaji's regime or during the regime of the present Cabinet?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : B.C.G. vaccination was given for select groups in Madras City from the year 1948 onwards. During Rajaji's Ministry, it was first proposed to have it done at Tellicherry on a mass scale and subsequently, it was proposed to extend it to the whole of the West Coast and revised proposals were called for. In the meantime, Rajaji resigned and a little time after that, the present Ministry decided to have the B.C.G. campaign in the whole of the State.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : I have already mentioned on a former occasion in answer to a similar reference by the Hon. Minister that the introduction of B.C.G. campaign in Tellicherry was a mere proposal and that the then Chief Minister was personally against it. That apart, I want to put a question. The Hon. Minister conveniently quoted Russia. May I know whether the Hon. Minister would place a comparative table of the precautions taken and the tests conducted before and after inoculation in Russia and in India?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: In a mass vaccination campaign all children between certain age groups are tuberculin tested and given the B.C.G. vaccination, if they are negative reactors. People who are unhealthy or are suffering from any particular complaints and who themselves think or whose parents think that they are unfit for this vaccination won't go in for vaccination. What exactly the hon. Member wants to know fail to understand.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : It is a well-known fact that in the case of such vaccinations a number of precautions have to be taken even with regard to the test in respect of sterilising the needle and various other things. After that, also a follow-up has to take place. Are not the Government of Madras aware of the fact that the staff available either in the Soviet Union or in any other western countries is far greater than the staff available for such purposes in the Madras State? When the Government of Madras launched upon this campaign of mass vaccination, what steps did they take for the purpose of augmenting their staff?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The hon. the Leader of the Opposition is evidently presuming that B.C.G. vaccination produces certain complications. As a matter of fact, no complications arise after B.C.G. vaccination. Only a few cases have been reported of alleged complications, while more than five lakhs of people have been given the vaccination. As a result of our investigations, we have found no case of complications of any serious nature as having resulted from the B.C.G. vaccination. It is an unnecessary fear created in the minds of the people which is being kept up by certain interested persons.

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI : ஸார், சர்க்காருடைய கொள்கையும் சர்க்கார் கட்சியின் கொள்கையும் ஒன்றாக இருந்து பி.சி.ஜி.-போடவேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு எதிராக ராஜாஜி தலைமை தாங்கி இயக்கம் நடத்துகிறார். அதனால் இப்பொழுது அவர் சர்க்கார் கட்சியில் இருக்கிறாரா அல்லது எதிர்க் கட்சியில் இருக்கிறாரா ?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : If Rajaji really thought that B.C.G. vaccination was not advisable, he could have taken up the matter at the party meeting or with the Cabinet and tried to argue with the members of the party and convince the Ministry that B.C.G. campaign should not have been launched upon. But, unfortunately, though a man of the party Rajaji carrying on a campaign against a measure which has been launched upon by the Government both here and at the Centre and in all the States of India.

MR. SPEAKER : There are still about 41 questions more. The ordinary scheduled time is over. I would like to know whether it is the wish of the House that the question-time should be extended till all the questions are over which it may not be possible in which case the remaining questions will be printed together with the answers and will form part of the proceedings.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : I am not interested in the party affairs of the ruling party—whether Rajaji is transgressing the party rules or not. I am concerned with the effect of the vaccination upon the common people of the country. Nor do I think that B.C.G. vaccination is going to have any harmful effects. Apart from the fact that B.C.G. vaccination may not or does not have any harmful effect upon the particular person, the precautions that are necessary to be taken before vaccination will certainly have an effect upon the people. A number of precautions have been prescribed for the inoculation of people not only with B.C.G. vaccine but, for the matter of that, with any vaccine. The only question, therefore, is whether the Government consider that the staff that they have got is quite adequate for carrying on this mass vaccination campaign taking into account the precautions that have been prescribed so that the people may be free from any kind of fear?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: It is not only the B.C.G. vaccination staff that is concerned with this question. We have got the health staff, medical staff and other staff in every place.

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We have asked the Health Officers to follow up cases and find out if any ailments or complications arise and have them treated in hospitals. We have instructed the Director of Medical Services to give directions to D.M.Os. to pay special attention to cases which are reported to have resulted from B.C.G. vaccination. No necessity is found for sanctioning any special staff for this purpose.

SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY: It is stated that B.C.G. vaccination can have good results only in the case of well-nourished children. It is a notorious fact that our children in the mufassal are ill-fed and undernourished. Will the Government see that in cases where B.C.G. vaccination is given to the children in the mufassal, they are given free nourishing food?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY: B.C.G. vaccination is specially necessary for underdeveloped countries with ill-nourished people where the rate of infection from tuberculosis is high and where mortality rates are high. It is much more necessary here than in other countries where people are well-fed and where the incidence of tuberculosis is comparatively low.

Removal of untouchability

* 2607 *Q*.—SRI A. RATNAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the reasons for not implementing the scheme of the Union Government for the removal of untouchability so far?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: The presumption of the hon. Member that the schemes for the Removal of Untouchability have not been implemented so far, is not correct.

* 2608 *Q*.—SRI P. G. MANICKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state with reference to the answers to question No. 45 answered on 4th December 1954 and No. 1437 answered on 18th March 1955:

(*a*) the contribution of the Central Government towards the Two-Year Plan for the removal of untouchability; and

(*b*) the sum allotted for the purpose by the State Government?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: (*a*) & (*b*) A contribution of Rs. 38,000 was made by the Government of India for expenditure on the schemes for the Removal of Untouchability during 1954–55. This Government contributed an equal amount. A ceiling grant of Rs. 5 lakhs has been tentatively fixed by the Government of India for 1955–56. Schemes costing Rs. 14,39,100 have been sent to the Government of India for approval and a grant of Rs. 10,03,614 has been claimed from the Government of India. The balance will be met by this Government.

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9-40 a.m. SRI P. G. MANICKAM: கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கடந்த மே மாதம் 23-ந் தேதி கோயம்புத்தூருக்கு விஜயம் செய்த இந்திய சர்க்கார் உள் நாட்டு மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ தத்தார் கிராமங்களில்தான் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறதென்றும், அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை சீர்படுத்துவதற்கு இந்திய சர்க்கார் 60 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கியிருப்பதாகவும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். அதுவும் பிரசாரத்தின் மூலம் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை சரிப்படுத்துவதற்காக இந்தப் பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார். தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்புப் பிரசார்ரம் கிராமங்களில்தான் நடைபெறவேண்டும். ஆனால் நமது சர்க்கார் இதற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு வேறு சில திட்டங்களை வகுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைவிட்டு கிராமங்களில் தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்புப் பிரசாரத்திற்காகவே இந்தப் பணத்தைச் செலவிட முன் வருவார்களா ?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: போட்டிருக்கும் திட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் கிராம மக்களின் நன்மையைக் குறித்துத்தான் போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஸ்ரீ தத்தார் சொன்னதும் இதுதான்.

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: May I know from the Hon. Minister whether any direction has been received from the Central Government as to the methods that this State Government will have to adopt for the removal of untouchability? Are the Government aware of the fact that the method adopted by the State Government is not useful in any way? If so, will the Government consider the need for devising better ways and means through which the status of the Harijans could be raised and improved?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Sometime ago, I placed on the table of the House a scheme submitted by the Government of Madras to the Government of India for the removal of untouchability. If there are any other suggestions that the hon. Member wants to make apart from the suggestions that we have already made, he can make them and we will see whether they could also be included in the suggestions that we may be making to the Government of India in course of time.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Has the Hon. Minister tried the matrimonial method in its practical form? (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN: Inter-caste marriages are encouraged during Harijan Day celebrations in every district and every taluk. But it is not included in the scheme.

Kadambarayapatti-South Kolatoor-Manaparai road

* 2609 *Q.*—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the full length of Kadambarayapatti-South Kolatoor-Manaparai Road had been laid before sanction was accorded for metalling it;

(*b*) whether any objections and representations have been received against the metalling of the above road in (*a*) from the residents of adjoining villages;

(*c*) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(*d*) the alternate route proposed by the objectors?

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THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI: (*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) & (*d*) The alternative alignment proposed by the objectors was from Kadambarayapatti to mile 13/4 of Pudukkottai-South Kolathur Road *via* Poikudippatti. The Government carefully considered the matter in consultation with the Collector of Tiruchirappalli and the Chief Engineer (Highways) and they found that there was no convincing reason to change the original alignment of the road from Kadambarayapatti to connect Pudukkottai-South Kolathur Road at 15th mile. Instructions were, therefore, issued to proceed with the work of metalling the road formed along the original alignment.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Sir, may I know whether the Hon. Minister for Agriculture, Sri M. Bhaktavatsala Mudaliar, who is also a Minister for so many other powerful portfolios concerned himself in any way with this road metalling controversy?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI: All are responsible for all these things.

Dalmiapuram Railway Station

* 2610. *Q.*—SRI P. RANGASWAMY REDDIAR: I do not propose to put clause (*c*) of the question but put the rest of it.

Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Central Government consulted the State Government regarding the change of name of the station 'Dalmiapuram' in the Southern Railway into 'Kallakudi';

(*b*) if so, the recommendations made by the State Government and the communication, if any, received from the Centre in the matter;

(*c*) * * *

(*d*) whether the Government propose to grant any compensation to the aggrieved families of the victims in the said agitation?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (*a*) & (*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to starred question No. 1552 by the Minister for Agriculture on 22nd March 1955.

(*c*) * * *

(*d*) I am answering this clause on the assumption that the Hon. Member is referring to certain incidents which occurred at Dalmiapuram Railway station on 15th July 1953, when the police had to open fire. Two persons, named, Kesavan and Natarajan lost their lives as a result of the gunshot injuries sustained by

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them. A few others were injured. The Government have sanctioned the payment of an ex-gratia monthly pension of Rs. 20 to the mother of Kesavan, for her lifetime. This pension is being paid to her with effect from 15th July 1953. Sri Govinda Muthuraja, the father of the deceased Natarajan, has been paid a sum of Rs. 500 by the Government as ex-gratia compensation. No compensation was given to any of the injured persons.

SRI T. SHANMUGAM : *தலைவர் அவர்களே, சமீபத்தில் இரண்டு மூன்று நாட்களுக்கு முன்பாக இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் மோசடி செய்துவிட்டதாக டால்மியா என்பவரைக் கைது செய்திருப்பதாகப் பத்திரிகையில் வந்ததே. அந்த டால்மியாவின் பெயர் தான் இவ்வூருக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா ?*

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : *பல டால்மியாக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஸ்டேஷனுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக் கூடிய பெயர் ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட டால்மியாவினுடையதாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. இதை அந்த ஊர் ஸ்டேஷனின் பெயராக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.*

SRI K. VINAYAKAM : Is it a fact that the State Government have recommended to the Central Government requesting them not to change the name of Dalmiapuram into Kallakkudi even though the Central Government were prepared to accede to the request and wishes of the people who agitated for the change of this name?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I find that on a former occasion the question was put the other way, viz., that this Government recommended the change of name to the Government of India but the Government of India did not accept our recommendation and accede to our request. Now the hon. Member Sri Vinayakam put the question the other way that the State Government did not want to change the name though the Central Government were agreeable. The answer of the Government was that the Government of Madras did not make any recommendation in this matter.

SRI M. PALANIYANDI : *ஒரு கேள்விக்குப் பதில் சொல்லும் காலத்தில் இந்தப் பெயரை மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்ற போராட்டம் அவசியம் இல்லை. பெயர் எப்படியிருந்தால் என்ன என்றார்கள். மக்கள் அந்த ஊரின் பெயரை மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவதால், இந்தப் பெயரை மாற்றிவிடவேண்டுமென்று மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு இந்தச் சர்க்கார் யோசனை கூறுமா ? மேலும் சமீபத்தில் கைதியான ராமகிருஷ்ண டால்மியா என்பவர்தான் இந்த ஊர் சம்பந்தப்பட்டவர். அவர் தன்னுடைய பெயரை வைத்துக் கொள்ளாமல் தன் ஜாதியின் பெயரை வைத்திருக்கிறார். ஆகவே உடனடியாக இந்தப் பெயரை அந்த ஊருக்கு மாற்றிவிட சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்வார்களா ?*

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : *இது ரயில்வே ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய பெயர். ஊருக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய பெயரை வேண்டுமானால் மாற்றிக்கொள்ளலாம். அதற்கும் இதற்கும் சம்பந்தம் இடையாது.*

MR. SPEAKER : Question time is over. The answers to the rest of the questions will be printed in the official proceedings.

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Murphy Endowments scholarship

* 2611 Q.—Sri M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the late Mr. M. J. Murphy of the Indian Civil Service created by his request in favour of the Government an endowment of his properties making provision for a Scholarship of £ 400 tenable in England every year to a student either from Malabar or South Kanara; and

(b) the procedure followed in selecting candidates and who the recipients of the scholarships are so far?

The Hon. Sri M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (a) Yes. But the value of the Scholarship was not fixed by Mr. M. J. Murphy who only placed at the disposal of Government a sum of rupees 69,600 for utilising the income from the fund for the award of scholarships. The amount of scholarship, viz., £ 400 was fixed by the Government.

(b) In the year 1935, the selection of candidates for the award of scholarships was made by a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials, specially constituted for the purpose. The next selection was made only in the year 1952 and this time, the selection of candidates was made by a Committee consisting of the Secretary to Government, Development Department, the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Director of Fisheries. A selection has been made recently for the award of scholarships and this time the selection was made by Government themselves on proposals submitted by the Director of Industries and Commerce.

The names of the recipients of the scholarships so far are given below :—

1. Sri B. Jagannatha Hegde.
2. Sri P. Sankara Menon.
3. Sri M. Mukundan Unni.
4. Sri G. Lakshminarayana Rao.
5. Sri N. K. Balasundar.
6. Sri P. Deenanth Rai.

Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949

* 2612 Q.—Sri K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications were received by Government under the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949, after the issue of G.O. Ms. No. 852, Agriculture, dated 26th March 1955, for selection felling and clear-felling in Malabar;

(b) the number of applications rejected and the number allowed; and

(c) how many of them related to the Attappady Valley and from whom?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (*a*) *Number of applications received*—66 (19 for selection felling and 47 for clear-felling).

(*b*) *Number of applications rejected*—20 (two for selection felling and 18 for clear-felling).

Number of applications allowed—11 (four for selection felling and seven for clear felling).

(*c*) *Number of applications received relating to Attappady Valley*—4 (two for selection felling and two for clear-felling).

Of these four applications, two were received from Sri M. C. Chandy (one for selection felling and one for clear-felling), one was received from Sri K. M. Jacob (for clear felling) and the remaining one was from Sri N. Balakrishna Panicker (for selection felling). The application from Sri N. Balakrishna Panicker is pending enquiry. The other three have been allowed.

* 2613 *Q.*—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received any report in February or March 1955 from the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, that the rules relating to the felling of trees in private forests under the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949, are violated in Attappady in Malabar ; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken by the Government to prevent such violation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (*a*) In February 1955, the Assistant Collector, Malappuram, submitted a report to the Collector of Malabar regarding the irregularities noticed by him in the working of the private forests, by three permit-holders in Attappady.

(*b*) In the case of two of the three permit-holders the periods of the permits had already expired. In the case of the third permit-holder, there were no sufficient materials for any drastic action against him. The Collector therefore warned him against repetition of careless numbering and other irregularities. The Collector has also asked the District Forest Officer, Palghat, to take special care and precautions in recommending felling permits in Attappady valley. The Collector has also issued instructions that the chisel numbering of trees both at breast height and at stump height should be insisted upon before a permit is recommended.

* 2614 *Q.*—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some cart-loads of firewood cut from the private forests in Attappadi were seized by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, in February 1955; and

(*b*) if so how this firewood was disposed of by the Revenue Divisional Officer?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (*a*) Yes. On 24th February 1955 the Assistant Collector, Malappuram, seized ten cart-loads of firewood which were being removed from the Unnamalai Coupe No. 4 in the unsurveyed Malavaram in Attapadi.

(*b*) The Assistant Collector returned the firewood seized by him to the owner as it had been cut under a permit issued by the Collector.

Extension of Madras Harbour

* 2615 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to answer given to clause (*a*) of question No. 1581 on 23rd March 1955 whether the Madras Harbour is proposed to be extended up to the Iron Bridge near Fort St. George?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : As the question regarding the extension of the Madras Harbour, which is a major port, relates to a matter with respect to which the executive power of the State does not extend, it is not constitutionally proper to raise the question in the State Legislature. It is therefore not proper for the Government to answer the question, in the State Legislature.

Teachers serving as village post-masters

* 2616 *Q.*—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of elementary school teachers acting as village post-masters on 1st July 1954?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The number of teachers acting as village post-masters on 1st July 1954 is not available. The number as on 31st March 1954 was 1487.

High mortality rate of calves

* 2617 *Q.*—SRI V. MUTHU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the mortality rate of calves in the State is very high;

(*b*) whether the Government have examined the reasons therefor; and

(*c*) what steps they propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) It is not correct to say that mortality rate of calves in the State as a whole is high, though it may be slightly above normal in some urban areas.

(*b*) The answer is in the affirmative. The high mortality of calves noticed in towns and urban areas, may be said to be more often due to starvation and neglect, on the part of the owners rather than by any natural causes or diseases. This neglect is again due to the fact, that the bulk of the milch cattle in the towns are in the

hands of professional milkmen who consider it uneconomical to maintain a calf properly under the city conditions, where the cost of feeding calves is prohibitive while the immediate return from the milk sold is comparatively very high.

(c) The following steps have already been taken by Government in this regard :—

(1) a Calf Subsidy scheme in the key village areas has been put into operation to encourage proper rearing of calves;

(2) intensive propaganda on the proper care and management of calves by lectures, leaflets, etc.;

(3) calf rallies and awarding of prizes to well-nourished calves; and

(4) investigation, treatment and reseach on calf diseases at the various veterinary institutions.

There are no other proposals under consideration by Government. It may be mentioned that the Veterinary Disease Investigation Officer has taken up the survey of calf mortality in the different parts of the State. The Government will consider this report when it is received.

Mathur-Variyankaval road

* 2618 *Q.*—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation about the 15th February 1955 from the public for gravelling the Mathur-Variyankaval road and making it bus-worthy; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI : (*a*) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Teachers' Provident Fund

* 2619 *Q.*—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Teachers' Provident Fund contributions of Aided Elementary School Teachers of Malabar were deducted from their salaries with effect from 1st January 1954 by the department;

(b) whether the same has been credited to Teachers' Provident Fund Savings Bank Account; and

(*c*) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) & (*c*) There has been some delay in crediting the amounts in the Teachers' Savings Bank Accounts as the system of direct

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payment of salaries was introduced in Malabar for the first time. Most of the accounts have now been settled and the authorities have been asked to expedite the settlement of the pending cases.

Low Income Group Housing Scheme

* 2620 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether this Government have issued any orders to implement the Low Income Group Housing Scheme of Government of India in this State;

(*b*) if so, the number of houses to be constructed; and

(*c*) where these houses would be constructed?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM: (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(b) About 320 houses through co-operative societies and 250 houses through Madras City Improvement Trust.

(c) the houses to be constructed through the agency of co-operative societies will be in places where co-operatvie housing societies are functioning and where applications for assistance under the scheme are forthcoming. The City Improvement Trust will construct houses in four different places in the City, viz., Mandavelipakkam, Sylvan Lodge Colony, City Improvement Trust Colony and City Improvement Trust Nagar.

Basic education ranges in Malabar

* 2621 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Basic Education ranges there are in the State and how many in Malabar;

(*b*) the total number of institutions included in the ranges;

(*c*) of the institutions in the range, how many were basic schools before the creation of the ranges and whether they were all supplied with craft equipments;

(*d*) of the new schools taken in, how many were supplied subsequently with craft equipment; and

(*e*) whether the Government call for monthly craft reports and whether they get them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: (a) There are 20 basic compact ranges in the State of which 3 are in Malabar.

(*b*) 729 schools.

(*c*) 669 Basic schools out of which 609 schools were supplied with craft equipment.

(*d*) 19.

(*e*) Yes, Sir.

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Pandurangam Sugar Factory, Tiruchirappalli

* 2622 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the management of the Pandurangam Sugar Factory, Tiruchirappalli, has refused to implement the awards given by the Madurai Industrial Tribunal and the Labour Appellate Tribunal to reinstate retrenched workers from 1953 onwards?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : Yes, Sir.

Sangeeth Natak Akademi

* 2623 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have constituted the State Branch of the " Sangeeth Natak Akademi ";

(b) what its functions are and who its members are; and

(c) whether the Government have incurred any expenditure on it?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement[a] is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Yes, Sir.

General Council of the Madras Sangeetha Nataka Sangham

* 2624 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received from Malabar regarding the non-inclusion of Malayalee representatives in the General Council of the Madras Sangeetha Nataka Sangham; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to Short Notice Question No. 9 on 23rd August 1955 by Sri K. P. Gopalan.

Karur motor workers industrial disputes

* 2625 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum dated 2nd of April 1955 from the Karur Motor Workers' Union regarding industrial disputes between the workers and the management of D.S.M. Bus Service, Karur; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 682–684 infra.

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Assistant Commissioner of Labour, after discussions with the parties, has brought about an amicable settlement of the dispute.

Improvements to roads in Palghat Municipality

* 2626 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received in August 1954 a resolution, dated 2nd January 1954, from the Palghat Municipality applying for a loan of rupees five lakhs for carrying out improvements to roads in the municipal area; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government considered the request and informed the council that its request could not be complied with.

Reduction of the price of yarn

* 2627 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the price of yarn supplied to handloom weavers; and

(b) whether the Central Government have been consulted in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (a) & (b) The Government have addressed the Textile Commissioner, Bombay, to devise measures to bring down the prices of yarn consistent with the prices of cotton.

A co-operative spinning mill is also being set up in this State to supply yarn to handloom weavers in the co-operative fold at reasonable rates. On the recommendation of this Government, the Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to the mills.

Madras Technological Examination Board

* 2628 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the question of recognition by the Government of India of the Diplomas and Certificates issued by the Madras Technological Examination Board was referred to the Board of Assessment during February 1955?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Technological Diploma Examination Board, Madras, awards only Diplomas and does not issue any certificates. The question of recognition of the diplomas awarded by the Board has been referred to the Board of

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Assessment and is under consideration by a sub-committee appointed by it. In the meanwhile, the diplomas awarded by the Board have been provisionally recognised by the Government of India for purposes of recruitment to subordinate posts under them.

Sea erosion

* 2629 *Q.*—SRI P. JEEVANANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the action taken by the Government on the representation made in the month of November 1954 by Sri P. Jeevanandam, M.L.A and the Murpokku Valaingar Sangam in regard to the damage caused by sea erosion to the huts in the fishermen's colonies in Tondiarpet and nearby areas?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The Government have sanctioned a scheme at a total cost of Rs. 4,14,500 made up of (i) Rs. 2,59,400 for acquisition of private sites and (ii) rupees 1,55,100 for provision of amenities thereon, for housing 282 families of fishermen who have been rendered homeless by sea erosion on North of Madras Harbour. The land acquisition proceedings are going on and it is hoped that the colony would be formed very soon.

* 2630 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have provided house-sites for the fishermen of Madras who have been affected by sea erosion; and

(*b*) if so, their number?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) The fishermen who have been affected by sea erosion on the north of Madras Harbour have been accommodated in the Defence Department lands and other vacant Government lands temporarily. The Government have also since sanctioned a scheme for provision of permanent alternative house-sites to the fishermen and the private land required for the purpose is being acquired.

(*b*) 282 families will be benefited by the scheme.

Protected water-supply and drainage system

* 2631 *Q.*—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Villupuram Municipal Council has presented a petition to the Government through Sri V. R. Nagarajan, M.L.A., for the provision of a protected water-supply and drainage system to the Villupuram Municipality; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) It is proposed to include the water-supply scheme in the Second Five-Year Plan.

*2632 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the reasons for not providing the Government Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode, with protected water-supply?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : The hospital has been provided with an overhead tank and a pump fitted to one of the wells in the hospital compound. Only during summer months, water scarcity is being experienced. It is now proposed to improve the water-supply to the hospital by connecting pipes and obtaining water from the local municipality.

* 2633 *Q.*—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to provide Baliapatam town in Malabar with protected water-supply?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : No, Sir.

Direct recruitment of Revenue Divisional Officers

* 2634 *Q.*—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any persons were selected for appointment to Revenue Divisional Officers' posts by direct recruitment from the Backward Classes; and

(*b*) if so, to what communities of the Backward Classes they belong?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : The particulars are furnished below:—

(*a*) Yes; two from Backward Classes.

(*b*) Both belong to Agamudaiyans (including Tulluva Vellalas) Backward Community.

Palghat Electric Corporation

* 2635 *Q.*—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total number of workers in service in the Palghat Electric Corporation as on 31st March 1955 (temporary and permanent); and

(*b*) how many of them were absorbed by the Government and how many were discharged?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : (*a*) There were thirty-eight such employees. There are no records with the Palghat Electric Licence Company to indicate how many of these employees were permanent and how many temporary.

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(b) All these thirty-eight employees have been taken over into the service of the Government Electricity Dpartment on a Provisional basis on the vesting of the Palghat Electrical Undertaking in the Government on 1st April 1955. The question of their regular absorption in Government service is under consideration.

Residential and Non-residential Scholarships

* 2636 Q.—SRI N. RAJAGOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Transport be pleased to state the " Parents' income limit " for the grant of residential and non-residential scholarships to the Backward Community students in the various stages of education, namely, professional, collegiate secondary and so on?

THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN : The annual income of the parents or guardians of the pupils of Backward Classes applying for scholarship awarded by the Harijan Welfare Department should not exceed Rs. 1,200 per annum in the case of pupils in secondary schools and Rs. 1,500 in the case of students in colleges including professional colleges.

Employees of ex-Pudukkottai Services

* 2637 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of employees of the ex-Pudukkottai Services declared " Unqualified " for absorption in the Madras State Service who have been granted the Madras State Scales of pay from 1st January 1949 with right to arrears from 1st January 1949;

(b) the number of such employees who have been granted the Madras State scales of pay from 1st January 1949, but without right to arrears of salary from 1st January 1949; and

(c) the reasons for the differential treatment of employees of the same category?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (a) 555.

(b) 70.

(c) The payment of arrears to a majority of unqualified employees and denial of the same to a few is not due to any invidious discrimination on personal grounds. Arrears from 1st January 1949 have been allowed to those who have been exempted from possessing the necessary qualification by relaxation of rules or condonation of deficiency in qualification and who were considered as fully qualified. In some cases arrears from 1st January 1949 have been paid by mistake prior to issue of orders regarding the date from which arrears could be paid to unqualified employees and in many such cases, the over-payment was not recovered as it would mean hardship to the staff concerned.

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Industrial Tribunal awards

* 2638 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the awards of Industrial Tribunals with regard to beedi factories have been implemented anywhere in the State; and

(*b*) if so, the names of such beedi factories and their location.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) A statefent[a] is placed on the table of the House.

Loans for installation of filter-point wells

* 2639 *Q.*—SRI K. VINAYAKAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the necessity for insisting upon two sureties and for taking encumbrance certificates from the loanees while granting loans for installation of filter-point wells?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : For the loans granted under the Filter-Point Wells Scheme, the landed property of the loanees is not taken as security. Therefore the production of two sureties by each of the loanees is insisted upon towards security. Encumbrance certificates are taken to verify the actual amount of solvency of the applicants, though not in all cases.

Kunthipuzha Hydro-Electric Project

* 2640 *Q.*—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received any representations through the Chief Minister when he visited Mannarghat on 23rd April 1955 that the Kunthipuzha Hydro-Electric Project should be included in the Second Five-Year Plan; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI R. SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI : (*a*) Yes, Sir. A petition submitted by the hon. Member himself in this behalf has been received.

(*b*) Arangements are being made by the Electricity Department for the construction of a measuring weir and the installation of rain gauges in the Kunthipuzha basin for the collection of essential hydrological data to enable further consideration of the scheme in due course. It is too early now to consider the scheme for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan.

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 684–685 infra.

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Nationalization of bus transport in Malabar

* 2641 *Q.*—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received any representation from the Malabar District Board through the Chief Minister in April 1955 for a loan of ten lakhs of rupees or grant of an equal amount for nationalizing bus transport in Malabar; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE HON. SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI : (*a*) The representation referred to has not been received by Government. But the President, District Board, Malabar, addressed the Government in the matter in March 1955.

(b) The President, District Board, has been informed that the question of undertaking legislation to amend the Madras Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, so as to enable local bodies to run bus service on monopolistic basis is under the consideration of Government and that the District Board may renew the proposal to run its own bus service after the said legislation is undertaken.

Assignment of lands in " Koothali Estate "

* 2642 *Q.*—SRI K. MOIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications received from Malabar for the assignments of lands in " Koothali Estate " in Malabar district; and

(*b*) the extent of lands assigned to the applicants up to date?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) 167 applications in 1954 and 301 applications in 1955 were received for assignment of lands in Koothali Nayar's Estate.

(*b*) Nil. Properties of the late Koothali Nayar have not yet been finally escheated to the Government and O.S. No. 81 of 1953 on the file of the Sub-Court, Tellicherry, in which the validity of the escheat has been challenged is pending.

Cheap houses for the working classes and others

* 2643 *Q.*—SRI G. GOVINDAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have recommended any scheme for inclusion in the Second Five-Year Plan for the construction of cheap type of houses for the working class, washermen and weavers?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : The draft Second Five-Year Plan proposals sent to the Planning Commission by this State includes separate housing schemes for industrial workers, weavers and fishermen. In addition any member of the working classes can join the existing Co-operative Rural and Urban Housing Schemes which are also included in the draft Second Five-Year Plan proposals.

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Naming of elementary schools

* 2644 *Q.*—SRI K. PARTHASARATHY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is any Government Order prohibiting the naming of elementary schools as Muslim Girls' Schools, Muslim Boys' Schools, etc. ; and

(*b*) If so, whether the copy of the Government Order will be laid on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) No, Sir.

(*b*) Does not arise.

Artificial rain

* 2645 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount allotted for conducting experiments for the production of artificial rain in the State; and

(*b*) whether any committee has been constituted to study the results of the experiments?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM : (*a*) A sum of Rs. 6,775 has been sanctioned by the Government for conducting experiments in rain-making.

(*b*) A committee consisting of the following has been constituted to review the experiments conducted :—

(i) Chief Engineer (Irrigation)—Chairman.

(ii) Chief Engineer (Electricity)—Member.

(iii) Director of Agriculture—Member.

(iv) Director of Regional Meteorological Centre, Madras—Member.

(v) Agricultural Meteorologist, Coimbatore—Member.

(vi) Sri A. R. Venkatachari, Retired Special Chief Engineer—Member.

vii) Sri V. K. Sethuraman—Secretary.

All-India Coir Board Chairman's report

* 2646 *Q.*—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Chairman, All-India Coir Board, has made and report to the State Government through the Collector of Malabar that assessment of lands used for soaking coconut husk was excessive and has also recommended that coir products should be exempted from sales-tax; and

(*b*) if so, the action taken on his recommendation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU : (*a*) No, Sir. However, a representation was received *direct* from the Chairman, Coir Board, in September 1954, requesting the taxation on poramboke lands in Malabar used for retting coconut husks and the licence fees levied by the District Board might be reduced.

(*b*) The Government considered that the existing rates required no revision. The Collector of Malabar was asked to take into account the representation made by the Chairman of the Coir Board while fixing the rate of rent for fasli 1365. As regards licence fees, the Chairman was informed that it was open to the District Board to reduce the rate if considered necessary.

Tirunelveli Conspiracy Case

* 2647 *Q.*—SRI N. K. PALANISAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of political prisoners in jail who are connected with the Tirunelveli Conspiracy Case; and

(*b*) the number of prisoners who are sick among them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : (*a*) Nine prisoners concerned in the Tirunelveli Communist Conspiracy Case are undergoing imprisonment in jail.

(*b*) Two.

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. SPEAKER.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER : I have to announce to the House the following message, dated the 29th September 1955, received from the Hon. the Chairman, Madras Legislative Council :—

"In accordance with rule 130 of the Madras Council Rules, I return the Madras Commercial Crops Markets (Amendment) Bill, 1955 (L.A. Bill No. 30 of 1955), as passed by the Council on the 29th September 1955 without any recommendation and signed by me."

III.—STATEMENT UNDER RULE 40 *RE* PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID IN NIDIYENGA AND SREEKANDAPURAM VILLAGES IN CHIRAKKAL TALUK.

MR. SPEAKER : I have received a notice from Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar calling the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Health to a matter of urgent public importance, viz., prevalence of typhoid fever in Nidiyenga and Sreekandapuram villages in Chirakkal taluk. Sri Narayanan Nambiar may now explain his point.

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Mr. Speaker, the villages concerned, viz., Nidiyenga and Sreekandapuram villages in Chirakkal taluk had an attack of typhoid fever. In this connexion, I wish to submit that it is an area where there are no medical facilities at all. There are no hospitals, no dispensaries or medical

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facilities of any sort available in that area. The nearest hospital is situated at a distance of 20 to 25 miles from the area. When the people of that area had an attack of this disease, some information was sent to the department concerned, but it is very unfortunate that the departmental officials went there only after the death of some persons who had the attack of this disease. Anyhow, I am glad that even after some delay and after the death of some persons, some medical officers went there and something has been done. Even now, I do not know what has been done and I would be glad to hear from the Minister information in this regard. I wish to tell the Hon. Minister that that area has the attack of all sorts of peculiar diseases. I say, ' peculiar ', because no medical facility of any sort is provided to the people in that area. I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to see that adequate medical facilities by way of hospitals, dispensaries and so on, were made available to the people of that area who have made repeated representations to the Government in this matter. Otherwise, the people of that area will continue to have the attack of so many diseases and there will be many more deaths. I would like to know what the Hon. Minister is going to do in the matter.

* THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY : There has been no epidemic of typhoid fever in Chapparamba desam of Nidiyenga village and in Kottur desam of Sreekandapuram village of Irikkoor firka in Chirakkal taluk, Malabar district, as reported by the hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar. 9-50 a.m.

The District Health Officer, North Malabar, visited Chapparamba on 16th August 1955 on receipt of telegram from the " Kisan Secretary ", Chapparamba, reporting deaths due to typhoid. He also sent the Range Health Inspector and one Reserve Health Inspector to the area for carrying out control measures. The house-to-house investigations carried out by the District Health Officer along with his staff and certain other residents of the village, revealed that there were in all 12 attacks and two deaths from suspected typhoid. Out of this, ten were running cases and two were cases of death on 20th July 1955 and 4th August 1955 from suspected typhoid. All the ten running cases were found progressing at the time of the District Health Officer's visit.

The District Health Officer also visited the adjoining village of Kottoor and examined one suspected case. Two suspected attacks of typhoid were reported from this village.

One Reserve Health Inspector and one mazdoor were specially deputed to carry out preventive measures in the area. Houses have been disinfected and wells chlorinated. Two hundred and ninety-five persons were inoculated against typhoid. Propaganda talks were also given.

No cases of typhoid have been reported after the week ending 27th August 1955 from these villages. The health staff are, however, on observation duty in those places.

IV.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS *RE*

(1) FAILURE OF GOVERNMENT TO PROTECT HILL TRIBES OF THE KOLLI HILLS FROM ATTACKS BY GOONDAS AND UNSOCIAL ELEMENTS.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from the hon. Member Sri K. V. Ramaswami which reads as follows:—

"I give notice of the following adjournment motion:—

This House stands adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government and the Police in Sendamangalam in Namakkal taluk of Salem district to protect the hill-tribes of Kolli hills from the brutal attacks of goondas and unsocial elements instigated and engaged by some money-lenders and merchants in spite of complaints."

I have to invite the attention of the hon. Member to rule 41 of the Assembly Rules which says that an adjournment motion must be very definite. That is an important part of the rule. Besides being urgent and of public importance it must be definite. This adjournment motion does not give the date of the occurrence. It merely says: "Failure of the Government to protect the hill-tribes of Kolli hills". It does not state when the brutal attack took place and the persons also are not specified. They are merely described as goondas and unsocial elements. The persons who instigated them are not specified except saying that they are instigated and engaged by some money-lenders and merchants. The exact complaints made by whom and to whom are not also specified. The motion merely says: "In spite of complaints". It is a very vague motion. Normally it should not be admitted because the rule says that the motion should be definite giving definite details and particulars. Although it is vague, in conformity with the usual practice in this House, I request the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami to enlighten me as to how this motion would come within the four corners of the Rules.

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI: கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, என்னுடைய ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரனை விஷயமாக சில விஷயங்களைத் தங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். செப்டம்பர் 23-ந் தேதியன்று கொல்லிமலை அடிவாரத்திற்கு வந்த மலைவாசிகள் தாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு முன்னாடி செப்டம்பர் 18-ந் தேதியன்றும் அவர்கள் தாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எனவே, 18-ந் தேதிக்குப் பிறகு சபை நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய சமயத்தில் 23-ந் தேதியிலும் மலைவாசிகள் அங்கிருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு சில லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் ஏவிவிட்ட குண்டர்களால் தாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி சேந்தமங்கலம் போலீசுக்குத் தகவல் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. காயமடைந்த மலைவாசிகளைப்பற்றி சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டரைப் பார்த்து சொல்லியும்கூட அவர் இது விஷயத்தில் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. காரணம், மலைவாசிகள் உலகம் தெரியாதவர்கள். படிப்பு வாசனையே அறியாதவர்கள். தனிமையில் மலை உச்சியில் வசிப்பவர்கள். அவர்கள் பண்ணெடுங்காலமாக சுற்றுப்புற கிராமங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய வியாபாரிகளாலும் ஒரு சில லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களாலும் ஈவு இரக்கமில்லாமல் சுரண்டப்பட்டு வந்தார்கள். சமீப காலத்தில் அவர்களிடம் விழிப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்தச் சுரண்டலை என் என்று கேட்க ஆரம்பித்தார்கள்.

அங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள், மலைவாசிகளைச் சுரண்டிப் பிழைப்பார்கள், மலைவாசிகளை அச்சுறுத்தி, தங்களுடைய சுரண்டலை மீண்டும் நிலைநாட்டுவதற்கு முயற்சி எடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். அன்றும் இம்மாதிரி தான் மலைவாசிகளை லேவாதேவிக்காரர்களுடைய குண்டர்கள் தாக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கு எதிராக போலீஸ் எந்தவித நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்து, மலைவாசிகளுக்கு எந்தவித பாதுகாப்பும் கொடுக்காமல் இருந்திருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரி செய்கை லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் தங்குதடை இல்லாமல் மலைவாசிகளைச் சுரண்டுவதற்கு உதவி செய்வதாக இருக்கிறது. எனவே, சமீபத்திலே 23-ந் தேதியன்று மலைவாசிகள் தாக்கப்பட்டதன் விளைவாக ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் ஒரு சிலர் சேர்க்கப்பட்டு சிகிச்சை பெற்றுவருகிறார்கள். இந்த ஆபத்துலிருந்து அவர்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு கொடுக்க போலீஸ் தவறியிருக்கிறது என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இதை விவாதிப்பதற்காக சபை நடவடிக்கைகளை ஒத்திவைக்கவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you were good enough to say that this motion of adjournment is rather vague. In support of that you were good enough to point out that the motion did not specify the names of persons against whom the allegation has been made of having beaten and attacked the hill-tribes who came down to the plains. Now, after hearing the speech of the hon. Member Sri Ramaswami it is clear that he refers to a particular incident which took place on the 23rd of this month which is quite definite enough. We are not here making a complaint as in a Police station with regard to the actual persons who were responsible for the particular attack. Here the question is that of the responsibility of the Government and of the Police officials. It is their responsibility to give adequate protection to the people. After all the Police are there for that and the Government are there for that. They should give adequate protection to the hill-tribes when they come from the hills to the plains to carry on their normal avocations against the attacks of goondas. Who they were and all that is for the Police authorities to investigate. It is a quite different matter altogether. The failure of the Government to give proper protection to the hill-tribes is I submit, a matter which is definite. It refers to a particular incident which happened on the 23rd. It is a definite matter of urgent public importance and therefore it may be allowed, Sir.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no doubt the hon. Member has mentioned some date now. But as far as I am concerned, I was totally ignorant of any specific incident. The Hon. the Speaker, the Leader of the House and also this House is entitled to know by the motion what is the specific incident. Indication during the speech by the hon. Member cannot enlighten the House or the Speaker or the Leader of the House to get details with regard to that incident. I do agree, particularly these hill-tribes are entitled to the protection of the Government and all steps should be taken to see that they are not exploited and they are not attacked by any sort of persons. But that can be taken up by the authorities concerned. It is not necessary to adjourn the House for the purpose. It is an incident as good as any other

incident taking place in Salem district. Therefore it should be brought to the notice of the authorities and if the Police do not take action, certainly the Collector can be approached. It is not necessary to have this House adjourned. I assure the hon. Member that the Government are interested in seeing that they are not exploited and that sufficient facilities are given to them for their development and self-protection. I hope, under these circumstances, the hon. Member would withdraw the motion and will not press it.

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI : May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the incident is a bruted or as bad as any other incident that takes place in Salem.

Sri K. V. RAMASWAMI : கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்ன பிரகாரம் நான் இந்த பிரேரணையை வாபஸ் பெற்றுக் கொள்கிறேன். இதுவிஷயமாக ஒரு விசாரணை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று நான் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

Mr. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is not pressing the motion.

(2) POLICE ACTION IN MATHUR VILLAGE.

Mr. SPEAKER : I have received notice of another adjournment motion given by the hon. Member, Sri Vinayakam. It runs as follows :—

"That the business of this House stands adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of this Government to instruct the Police authorities to show the ordinary human courtesy and proper treatment to the satyagrahis who take part in the peasants' movement in Mathur village, Sriperumbudur taluk, Chingleput district."

This also is fairly vague but anyway I would like the hon. Member to say what he has to say before granting leave for it.

* Sri K. VINAYAKAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid that this is not a vague motion but I submit to what you say. It is not vague in the sense that this Motion refers to a definite matter like the peasants' satyagraha movement which is being carried on in the Mathur village, Sriperumbudur taluk.

Sir, the dispute arose with regard to wages and warams to be paid by the mirasdars to the peasants who take the land on lease. An agreement was reached between the mirasdars and the peasants in the presence of the Tahsildar of Sriperumbudur. The terms of the agreement were agreed upon and a document was made out and it was witnessed by the local people and only during the operation of the agreement, a difference of opinion has arisen and the mirasdars have refused to pay according to the stipulated rate mentioned in the agreement. The result is that the agricultural operations came to a standstill. To vindicate their grievance and

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to bring to the notice of the public and the Government, the peasants have started a peaceful satyagraha movement and to support that movement, a few peasants violated section 144, promulgated by the officials on the spot. Sir, this is a peaceful movement where no force has been used. The Police authorities first arrested a few people who took part in the movement and put them behind the prison bars. Sir, I am not now trying to refer to that aspect of the matter which is *sub judice*. I am not concerned with the case which is before the Court. As things developed, the people who took part in the satyagraha movement were taken to prison. But now of late, from 27th instant, they are taken in police lorries to distant places and left there. They are taken to a place 25 or 35 miles from the place where the satyagraha movement is carried on. They are arrested in the morning and kept in the police lorries all through the day and left during the night in the forest areas of Trivellore and Ponneri taluks and near the outskirts of the district, and they are not given food or even water. This has happened on 27th, 28th and 29th and I do not know what is happening to-day. This kind of leaving them in utter darkness without any help and not even the rudimentary requirements of a human being like food and water, is most inhuman and atrocious. Even the British regime did not commit such atrocious acts. Also, persons who are taken from the jail to the Court for the purpose of the case, are being handcuffed. Sir, have you heard of such an instance? Sir, I have in my possession photos taken on the occasion when persons had been handcuffed and one of them was Mr. Adityan who along with another prisoner had been taken from the jail to the Police Court in Saidapet. Is it such a grave offence that these people have committed that they have got to be handcuffed and taken to the Court? Have the Government in their possession any record or report to show that they will run away? Why should such a inhuman treatment be meted out to satyagrahis of this type?

Sir, the other day the Hon. the Leader of the House was kind enough to say that Mr. Adityan was inside the jail of his own accord and if he really wanted to come out, he could do so any moment but he wanted to make a hero out of this movement . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I did not say " Nero ", but " hero ".

SRI K. VINAYAKAM : The Hon. the Leader of the House did not hear me correctly. I only said " hero " and not " Nero ".

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should be brief in his speech.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM : Mr. Adityan applied for release on bail but he was asked to produce two sureties with property qualification. He was not allowed to come out of the jail on his own personal bond. The Government are wreaking a vengeance against the person concerned. After all, he is a person with

a position and status and he can be released on bail on his own surety. Why should the Government insist upon two sureties with property qualification? All these things go to show that the Police authorities are transgressing the limits of their power and they are using these unnecessary methods for victimizing the people which are outside the limits of their power. I have made the position clear and in order to get a proper reply from the Government, I want that the business of the House do stand adjourned for this purpose.

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI: Sir, in 1930 and 1932 when the Congress launched its Civil Disobedience Movement we heard of such a thing and I personally had experience of that. The police at that time, arrested the people who disobeyed the law and kept them in the Police Commissioner's office for the whole day without food and left them outside the City limits—a distance of 10 or 15 miles. At that time, the entire Press of this country raised a hue and cry against the inhuman behaviour of the police. Such a thing had happened when the British Government was ruling this country. Now we have got Swaraj and we have got our own Government. It is unthinkable that the police will be continuing the same bad traditions which have been set up by the police during the British regime. This is exactly that is now happening. Similarly the question of handcuff is there. Even in 1950, I think, when I was arrested in Adoni, I was not handcuffed even though I was considered to be a dangerous person. (Interruption from the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) It might be that I might have been handcuffed on previous occasions. But in 1951 when I was arrested, I was not handcuffed even though I was considered to
10-10 a.m. be a dangerous person at that time. But, ultimately, it has been decided as a result of agitation carried on that hand-cuffing should not be resorted to unless it is very essential to do so and unless there is the possibility of the person to be hand-cuffed running away. Therefore, the question involved in the motion is the failure of the Government to instruct the police to behave in a decent manner, in a civilized manner towards people who have not yet been adjudged to be guilty by the Court. I would like this point to be answered by the Hon. Leader of the House.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM: I would deal with the points raised by Sri K. Vinayakam first. With reference to the question of releasing S. B. Adityan on bail, the hon. Member alleged that the Government are responsible for his non-release. The hon. Member has not yet passed his Law examination. When he becomes a lawyer he will realize that it is purely within the jurisdiction of the Court to impose conditions for release on bail. We will be trespassing on delicate grounds if we begin to criticise Court orders with regard to bail. It is the usual thing for the Court to grant bail once the matter is before the Court and if any person feels that the order passed by the Court is an unjust order he can take the matter on appeal or revision. Certainly hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam was not within rights to question the order of the Court and criticise the Government for that order

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because it is purely the Court's function. As hon. Members are aware, we have now separated Judiciary from the Executive so that no such charge can be made that the Executive has influenced the action of the Judiciary.

The hon. Member also referred to the peaceful satyagraha which is being organized by peasants. I would like to say a few words on that. On the previous occasion I stated that but for the third party interference this matter would have been easily settled and that was confirmed by the Member of the Assembly coming from that constituency. The further information I have with regard to this so-called satyagraha is that satyagrahis are recruited from rickshawallahs by paying Rs. 5 each man.

Sri K. VINAYAKAM : I object to the statement.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : That is the information I have. In case they have to go to jail, they are paid at one rupee per day so that their families may be maintained. That is the sort of satyagraha that is being carried on and we are aware how far the peasants are taking part in the satyagraha. There is no use of carrying on agitations like this. The Government are as much interested in the peaceful settlement of these agrarian troubles and we are much more interested in the well-being of the peasants than any other hon. Member here or any other person outside this House. But it is being carried on for their own purposes.

With reference to the question of S. B. Adityan being hand-cuffed, there are rules regulating hand-cuffing of prisoners and it is only in extraordinary circumstances that a prisoner can be hand-cuffed. I do not know the circumstances. This matter has been brought to my notice only now. It has not been even mentioned in the adjournment motion. Sri K. Vinayakam has been good enough to hand over to me photographs taken on that and I may assure the hon. Member that certainly we shall cause an enquiry into that matter whatever action is required will be taken against any officer if he has misbehaved or if he has overstepped the rules governing hand-cuffing of prisoners.

In any event, Sir, I am afraid, this matter cannot be raised as an adjournment motion.

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI : What about the question of inhuman treatment accorded to prisoners?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : They are being mentioned for the first time and they have not been mentioned in the adjournment motion. The Hon. Speaker was good enough to say that the matter raised in the adjournment motion was indefinite without any specific incidents given. So, I cannot answer the points raised straightway without getting the necessary information from the appropriate authorities concerned. That is also a matter which will be looked into. In any event, I submit that

this is not a matter which can be taken as an adjournment motion for the purpose of adjourning this House and discussing this question.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : அரசியல் அபிப்பிராய வித்தியாசங்கள் இருக்கலாம். இருந்தாலும், அதற்காக வேண்டி மாற்றுக் கருத்து உடையவர் சிலர் ஒரு இயக்கத்தில் சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக பேசக்கூடிய சமயத்தில் அவதூறாகப் பேசாமல், என்னென்ன விவரங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்று கொஞ்சம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு பேசியிருந்தால் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு ஆதித்தன் மீது கோபம் இருக்கலாம், அல்லது அவர்களிடையே அபிப்பிராய பேதங்களிருக்கலாம். அதற்காக விவசாயிகளைப்பற்றி இந்த அளவுக்கு அவதூறாக பேசவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லையென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஸ்ரீ மணலி கந்தசாமி அவர்கள் விவசாயசங்கத்தின் தலைவர். அவர் அந்த இடத்திற்கு அடிக்கடி போய் நிலைமையை கவனித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். ஸ்ரீ ஜீவானந்தம் அவர்களுக்கும் இதில் தொடர்பு உண்டு. அவர்களுக்கெல்லா விவரம் தெரியும். இந்த சத்தியாக்கிரக இயக்கத்தில் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிற விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளைப் பெறுவதற்காகத்தான் இதில் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே மந்திரியவர்களுடைய குற்றச்சாட்டுக்கு அவசியமில்லையென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் சத்தியாக்கிரகிகள் மீது எடுக்கக்கூடிய நடவடிக்கை நாளுக்கு நாள் அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்துவருகிறது. இன்று சட்ட சபைக் கூட்டம் முடியப் போவதைப் போலீசார் ஆவலோடு எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதாக எனக்கு செய்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளிடம் போலீசார் " சட்டசபைக் கூட்டம் இப்போது நடந்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதால்தானே அங்கே போய் மந்திரிகளிடம் சொல்லி கலாட்டா செய்கிறீர்கள். சட்டசபைக் கூட்டம் முடியட்டும் உங்களைப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுகிறோம் " என்று கூறி அவர்களைப் பயமுறுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களென்று எனக்குச் செய்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. நேற்று அங்கே தடியடிப் பிரயோகம் நடந்திருக்கிறது. இது உண்மை. வேண்டுமானால் வந்திருக்கக்கூடியவரை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் அழைத்துவரவும் நான் தயாராயிருக்கிறேன். ஸ்ரீ மணலி கந்தசாமி அவர்கள் மூன்று தினங்களுக்கு முன்பு கனம் முதல் மந்திரியிடமும், கனம் ரெவினியு மந்திரி அவர்களிடமும், " நான் போய் சமரசம் செய்து வைக்கிறேன். யாராவது அதிகாரியை வரச் சொல்லுங்கள் " என்று கேட்டும், இன்னும் ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே பிரச்னையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டுமே தவிர, ஒருவரை ஒருவர் அவதூறாகப் பேசிக்கொண்டிருப்பது கூடாது. அவதூறாகச் சொல்வது என்றால், நானும் இங்கே போலீசாரைப்பற்றி பல விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல முடியும். உண்மையான விஷயங்களையே சொல்லமுடியும். இருந்தாலும், நான் அந்த மாதிரி விவரங்களில் இறங்க விருப்பமில்லை. அரசியல் கருத்து மாறுபாட்டுக்காக சண்டைபோடாமல், விவ்சாயிகள் நன்மையடைய வேண்டுமென்ற நல்லெண்ணத்துடன் இந்தப் பிரச்னையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும் ; ஒப்பந்தத்தை அமல் நடத்தப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். குறைந்தபக்ஷம் ஒப்பந்த்தத்தை எந்த அளவுக்கு அமல் நடத்தமுடியும் என்று பார்த்து, அதற்கு முயற்சி செய்வதுதான் சரியாக இருக்கும். கைவிலங்கு போடுவதைவிட இன்னும் எந்தவிதமாகச் சித்திரவதை செய்வதாயிருந்தாலும் சரி, அதைப் பொறுத்துக்கொள்ளத் தயாராயிருப்பவர்கள்தான் இந்த இயக்கத்தில் கலந்துகொள்வார்களே தவிர, அதற்காக அவர்கள் பயப்படமாட்டார்கள், பயப்படவுமில்லை. அதற்குப் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டிய பொறுப்பு சர்க்காரைச் சார்ந்தது. சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது குற்றவாளிக் கூண்டில் இருக்கிறதே தவிர, ஸ்ரீ ஆதித்தன் இதை அகௌரவமென்று கருதவில்லை. இந்த விஷயத்தில் சீக்கிரம் சமரசம் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்று நான் விரும்புகிறேன்.

* SRI S. DAIVASIGAMONEY : On a point of order, Sir. In the course of his speech, the Hon. the Minister for Finance was pleased to say that the satyagraha movement is more or less a

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farce and that rickshawallahs and other persons who are not connected with the movement in any way are being employed. This is casting an aspersion against the movement which we consider as a peaceful movement and which has been started for the purpose of achieving a particular purpose, namely, the enforcement of an agreement, as stated by hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam. Is it necessary, while discussing this motion, to say that the persons who are engaged in this peaceful movement are rickshawallahs and other persons. If the Hon. Minister has got any evidence in support of his statement, let him place that statement that among the satyagrahis so and so are rickshawallahs on the table of the House, or does it mean that he gets information only from mirasdars is not conducted by peasants but by rickshawallahs.

Mr. SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI: The Hon. Minister for Finance is a responsible Minister and as such will talk with a great sense of responsibility. He says that it is not a satyagraha of peasants but that rickshawallahs are being engaged. About two hundred people have been arrested and they are in the Central Jail here. Their names and addresses are available with the Government. Immediately after this meeting is over, I am prepared to go with him to the jail. Let him prove that even one out of these two hundred is not a peasant. Has he made enquiries as to how many of these two hundred are not peasants but rickshawallahs? Without making enquiries, it is very wrong to make such a statement. If he has made enquiries, let him place before us the list of persons who are not peasants.

Sri N. K. PALANISAMY: கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் மாத்தூருக்குச் சென்றபோது நானும் சென்றிருந்தேன். உண்மையில் அங்கு ரிக்ஷாவாலாக்கள் மட்டும் இல்லை, விவசாயிகளும் இருந்தார்கள். பக்கத்துப் பிரதேசங்களில் ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது. ஆகவே, மாத்தூரிலும் விவசாயிகள் ஒப்பந்தம் செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டார்கள். உண்மையில், சர்க்கார் தலையிடாவிட்டால் இங்கும் ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும். சர்க்கார்தான் அங்கேபோய் ஒப்பந்தம் ஏற்படாத முறையில் அங்கேயிருக்கும் மிராசுதார்களிடம் ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டாமென்று சொல்லி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் கண்டிப்பாகச் சொல்லமுடியும். மூன்றாவது ஆட்கள் தலையிடுகிறார்கள் என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்கிறார்கள். அந்த மூன்றாவது ஆட்கள் யார் ? யார் ஒப்பந்தம் செய்துகொள்ள வேண்டாமென்று சொன்னது. கனம் நிதி மந்திரியும் கனம் ரெவினியு மந்திரியும்தான் அவ்வாறு சொன்னார்கள். இரண்டு பேரும் சென்று அங்கிருக்கக்கூடிய மிராசுதார்களிடம் ஒப்பந்தம் செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னார்களே தவிர ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. அதற்கு சர்க்கார்தான் பொறுப்பு.

அது மட்டுமல்ல. மூன்றாவது ஆட்கள் தலையீட்டினால்தான் தகராறுகள் ஏற்பட்டதாக கூறினார்கள். யார் மூன்றாவது ஆட்கள் போய் ஒப்பந்தத்துக்கு வரவேண்டாம் என்று கூறினார்கள். நேற்றைய தினம் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும் ரெவினியு மந்திரி அவர்களும் அங்கு சென்றிருந்தார்கள். இரண்டு பேரும் சேர்ந்து மிராசுதார்களை பார்த்து இந்த மாதிரி ஒப்பந்தம் செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டாம் என்று சொன்னார்களே தவிர ஒப்பந்தம் செய்துகொள் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆகவே, தகராறு பூராவுக்கும் சர்க்கார் தான் பொறுப்பு. சத்தியாக்கிரஹத்தில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள

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வர்கள் அல்ல. அந்த ஊரிலுள்ள கிசான்கள்தான். அந்த கிராம கிசான்கள் பூராவும் ஜெயிலில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்."

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : On a point of information, Sir. I should like to know who gave permission to the photographer to take the photo.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM : A Press correspondent who was watching the occurrence had the opportunity of taking the photo from a vantage point.

The Hon. Minister for Finance is a responsible Minister and his statements on the floor of this House have got to be respected if they contain truth. He was kind enough to say that only rickshaw-pullers were employed. . . . (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : I never said ' only '.) He said that some rickshaw-pullers were employed to take part in the movement, that it was not a genuine movement and that daily wages were paid to rickshaw-pullers to assume the role of satyagrahis. The addresses of the two hundred persons in the jail are with the Government. If he proves that even one out of these two hundred satyagrahis is not a peasant, his statement will be taken with credit.

He said also that a peaceful agreement would have been reached but for the intervention of a third party. Evidently he is alleging that some politicians interested in the movement are interfering and trying to see that no agreement is reached. On the other hand, the Government is the third party. It is they that do not want an agreement to be reached between the peasants and the landlords. No other third party and no politician of any kind is interfering against the conclusion of a peaceful agreement. Mirasdars of Mathur village are for implementation of the agreement. But mirasdars belonging to villages other than Mathur abetted by Government authorities are importing labourers from outside the village and trying to carry on agricultural operations. Even with imported labour, agricultural operations are not being carried on properly.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member be brief. He is having a second chance to speak.

SRI K. VINAKAYAM : If the Revenue Minister and the Leader of the House are for a peaceful agreement, it is within their capacity to bring it about. The mirasdars and peasants of Mathur are willing to abide by the terms of the agreement.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am glad the hon. Member has given the assurance that there is a proper atmosphere for settlement. It should be the attempt of everybody to arrive at a settlement taking advantage of that atmosphere. I may assure on behalf of the Government that we will try our best to bring about a peaceful settlement, and I hope the co-operation of the hon. Members of this House and of the parties to the dispute

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will be available to the Government. There is no question of vindictiveness. The Government do not gain anything by taking action against the satyagrahis.

As regards the point about Mr. Adityan being ill-treated by the police, in the photograph he is seen wearing a garland and having a book in his hand and it looks as if he is posing for the photo. The hard-hearted police have allowed him to be garlanded and go about with a book in his hand! That is the kind of ill-treatment that is meted out to him! Therefore this matter requires enquiry and a proper enquiry will be made. If hand-cuffing was done against the prevailing rules, action will be taken against the police officer.

There is absolutely no case for adjournment. I may assure the hon. Member that the Government are very anxious that peaceful conditions should be restored in the area and I always welcome co-operation from any quarter, particularly from Members.

Mr. SPEAKER: Inasmuch as the hon. Member brought the matter to the notice of the Government and the Hon. Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition have expressed their opinion, I hope the Member is not pressing the motion.

* Sri K. VINAYAKAM: I am not still convinced by his reply. He says that Mr. Adityan was allowed to got with a garland and a book. The book is his private property and somebody might have garlanded him.

Mr. SPEAKER: I am asking whether the Member is pressing or not pressing the motion.

* Sri K. VINAYAKAM: I am sorry, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER: I consider that the terms of the adjournment motion given by hon. Member Mr. Vinayakam do not conform to rule 41. In the first instance, I think it is not fair to hand over to me an adjournment motion of this nature just before the commencement of the Assembly sitting. This adjournment motion really charges the Government and Police authorities with meeting out inhuman treatment to satyagrahis. No details are given; not even the dates are mentioned. I think it is unfair to ask the hon. Member, who is not armed with details, to answer on the spur of the moment a charge of this grievous nature and ask the Members to participate in a discussion of the motion without giving any details. I thought that the hon. Mr. Vinayakam would be content with the assurance of the Hon. Leader of the House that the Government would look into the matter, and not press the motion. Now that he is pressing the motion, I am giving a ruling. The laws of the country are wide enough which can be set in motion to get redress if any person who is man-handled or given a treatment which is not proper and I am perfectly satisfied that the

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adjournment of the Assembly is not the proper method. I rule that this is not a definite matter of urgent public importance. The adjournment motion is disallowed.

The next item is the election of one member to the Committee on Public Accounts.

10-30 a.m. Sri S. RAMALINGAM : I want to make a submission regarding the adjournment motion.

Mr. SPEAKER : The adjournment motion is over. I request the hon. Members to help me in keeping order and conform to the rules. Now, there is absolutely no matter before the House except the election of a member to the Committee on Public Accounts and I have asked the Hon. the Leader of the House to move the motion. There can be no point of order cn this.

Sri S. RAMALINGAM : I accept your ruling, Sir. Please **hear me.** கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் மாத்தூர் சத்தியாக்கிரஹ விஷயம்பற்றி பதில் சொல்லும்போது நான் எழுந்து நின்றது, போலீஸ் காரர்கள் ஒருவேளை ஸ்ரீ ஆதித்தனை கைவிலங்குடன் படம் பிடிக்க அனுமதித்து இருந்தால்கூட, அவர்கள் மேல் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டாம், மன்னித்து விட்டுவிடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளத்தான்.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : கைவிலங்கு போட்டதைப் பற்றி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கத்தான் விசாரணை நடத்தப்போகிறோம். அப்படி விசாரணை செய்யும்போது, போட்டோ எடுக்கப்பட்டதுபற்றிய கேள்வியும் வரலாம்.

(Sri K. R. Sambandam rose to a point of order.)

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : Is it with reference to the motion that I am going to move?

Sri K. R. SAMBANDAM : No.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : Then, please sit **down.**

V.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS *RE*

(1) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

"That with reference to rule 171 of the Madras Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker to elect one member to be a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the financial year 1955-56 in the vacancy caused by the death of Sri A. Ramaswamy Tevar, M.L.A."

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Mr. SPEAKER : The question is—

"That with reference to rule 171 of the Madras Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker to elect one member to be a member of the Committee on Public Accounts for the financial year 1955–56 in the vacancy caused by the death of Sri A. Ramaswamy Tevar, M.L.A."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. SPEAKER : In accordance with the regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 5 p.m. to-day, 30th September 1955, as the time within which nomination papers of candidates for election to the Committee on Public Accounts should reach the Secretary. Nomination papers will be taken up for scrutiny at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 1st October 1955. I also fix 3 p.m. on Monday as the last hour and date for the withdrawal of candidature.

If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of seats to be filled, namely, one, a poll will be taken by postal ballot, details for which will be issued in due course.

(2) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, I move—

"That with reference to rule 163 of the Madras Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker to elect one member to be a member of the Committee on Estimates for the financial year 1955–56 in the vacancy caused by the election of Sri N. Gopala Menon, M.L.A., as Speaker."

Sri K. R. SAMBANDAM : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள், நான் point of order, ஒழுங்கு பிரச்னையை கிளப்பியபோது, கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் என்னை உட்கார சொல்லவேண்டியதுபோக, கனம் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள், ஒரு மாணவனை தலைமை ஆசிரியர் உட்காரச் சொல்லுவதுபோல, என்னை அவமதித்து உட்காரச் சொன்னார்கள். இந்தப்போக்கு ஒரு அங்கத்தினருடைய உரிமையை (privilege) பாதிப்பதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இதை கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களிடம் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am sorry if the hon. Member has taken that in that light. Because I was in possession of the House moving a motion, I just wanted to know whether the point of order referred to that so that I might yield. But the hon. Member said that it did not concern that motion. If my tone was in any way provocative, I would like to apologize to him and I hope he will accept my apology.

Mr. SPEAKER: The question is—

"That with reference to rule 163 of the Madras Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker to elect one member to be a member of the Committee on Estimates for the financial year 1955–56 in the vacancy caused by the election of Sri N. Gopala Menon, M.L.A., as Speaker."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. SPEAKER: In accordance with the regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 5 p.m. to-day, 30th September 1955, as the time within which nomination papers of candidates for election to the Committee on Estimates should reach the Secretary. Nomination forms can be had on application to the Secretary. The nomination papers will be taken up for scrutiny at 11 a.m. on Saturday, the 1st of October 1955. I also fix 3 p.m. on Monday as the last hour and date for the withdrawal of candidature.

If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of seats to be filled, namely, one, a poll will be taken by postal ballot, details for which will be issued in due course.

VI.—REPORT OF THE PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE.

Sri P. T. RAJAN: Sir, on behalf of the Committee of Privileges, I have the honour to present the Report[a] of that Committee to this House.

VII.—AMENDMENT TO THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I beg to present the Report[b] of the Select Committee appointed to consider the amendments to the Madras Assembly Rules, and move—

"That the amendments as approved by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

This matter has been considered by the Select Committee. The rules are merely procedural ones. I do not think that there is any matter of importance which requires any lengthy consideration in this House. That is why I have said that it may be taken up for consideration immediately. The Report also was unanimous. Therefore, without any further discussion on that, I would request the House to adopt the Report of the Select Committee.

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 685–712 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 713–718 infra.

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MR. SPEAKER: There are certain amendments notice of which has been given. I shall put the motion to vote. The question is—

"That the amendments as approved by the Select Committee appointed to consider the amendments to the Madras Assembly Rules be taken inti consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the amendments were taken into consideration.

* DR. K. B. MENON: Sir, I have one point for clarification. I did not make it very clear myself at the meeting of the Select Committee. It was suggested that when the House was prorogued, answers to questions that were pending might be sent to those who had put the questions. What about those questions for which the answers have not been received by the office? Will they lapse or will answers be collected for the questions and sent to the Members?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The point raised by the hon. Member can be taken up when we take up rule 9 to which an amendment has been given notice of. I shall clarify that joint then.

Rule 9, sub-rule (b).

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is—

"That sub-rule (*b*) of rule 9 be approved."

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR: Sir, I have suggested some amendments. They have not been circulated.

MR. SPEAKER: They have been circulated.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR: Then, I move the following amendments:—

"*For* the words 'Such Bills shall be carried over to the next session' *substitute* the expression 'Such Bills shall be carried over from session to session'."

"*For* the words 'If the Member in charge of a Bill makes no motion regarding the same during two complete session' *substitute* the words 'If the Member in charge of a Bill makes no motion regarding the same during two complete consecutive sessions'."

Sir, the consideration of a Bill may extend over a number of sessions. The wording of the sub-rule as amended by the Select Committee is 'Such Bills shall be carried over to the next session'. Instead of that I suggest that the wording may be changed into 'Such Bills shall be carried over from session to session.' Then in the last portion of sub-rule (*b*) it is stated, 'If the Member in charge of a Bill makes no motion regarding the same during two complete sessions' The two sessions

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may come consecutively or some other session may intervene between these two sessions. I think the Committee by saying 'two complete sessions' meant 'two consecutive sessions'. I only want to make the wording clear by saying 'two consecutive sessions'. If my amendment is accepted, this clause will read thus: 'If the Member in charge of a Bill makes no motion regarding the same during two complete consecutive sessions, the Bill shall lapse. If the Committee had only meant what I say, my amendment may be accepted, Sir.

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN: I second the amendments, Sir.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I do not think that the amendments suggested by the hon. Member are necessary. When a Bill is carried to the next session, it means that it becomes the Bill of that session. When that session is also prorogued, then it will become the Bill of the next session. The wording used in this clause is quite sufficient to cover the cases which are contemplated by the hon. Member.

As regards the second amendment moved by the same hon. Member, I wish to state that the present wording 'complete sessions' is quite enough and it is not necessary that we should say 'consecutive sessions'. If no motion is made, automatically it will lapse. There is no need for adding the word 'consecutive' as the present wording is quite adequate and quite proper also. This is the wording used in the old rule also which has stood the test of time. So, I do not think any change is necessary.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the hon. Member Sri Krishnaswamy **Ayyangar** withdrawing his amendments?

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR: Yes, Sir.

The amendments of the hon. Member Sri P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar were, by leave, withdrawn.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, the hon. Member Dr. K. B. Menon wanted to know as to what would happen if the questions lapsed, when the session is prorogued. It has been agreed in the Select Committee that all the answers received by the Legislature Office will be sent to the hon. Members when a session is prorogued. In respect of the answers which have not been received by the Legislature Office when a session is prorogued, if the answers are ready with the respective departments, steps will be taken to send those answers to the concerned Members who have put the question.

SRI P. RANGASWAMY REDDIAR: Mr. Speaker, according to the old Assembly Rules, after the prorogation of the Assembly, all pending questions would lapse. Subsequently, the rule was amended to the effect that questions would also be carried over to the next session. Now, according to the latest amendment to

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the rule that we are now discussing, it is said that questions would also lapse and would not be carried over to the next session. When the matter was referred to the Select Committee for its consideration, reference was specifically made to only Bills and not questions. Therefore, any amendment proposed by the Select Committee in regard to questions and incorporated in the Rules will be *ultra vires*. This point may also be considered.

Dr. K. B. MENON : I raised that point only to know whether we should renew the questions. Will the Hon. Minister tell us how long we should wait to receive the answers so that we may be enabled to renew the questions when answers are not ready in the office and are not sent?

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : In any event, if any hon. Member wants that a particular question should be answered on the floor of the House so that he may have the opportunity of putting supplementary questions, he may renew his questions after the House is prorogued. But, if he wants to wait and see whether the answer provided is satisfactory enough and there may not be any necessity to put the question on the floor of the House, he may wait and see what the answer is. If, however, this answer was not received by him in time, he may renew his question.

Sri P. RANGASWAMY REDDIAR : Mr. Speaker, a copy of the original resolution is not before us. I sent for a copy of this resolution to make a reference to it, but I could not get it. If the Select Committee had been asked to consider this matter only with reference to Bills and not questions, I do not know how the Committee could deal with questions.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not think there is any substance in the point of order raised by the hon. Member, with regard to the jurisdiction of the Select Committee. The effect of the prorogation of the session was under consideration and in that context, we considered various proposals which may be referred to the Select Committee. Even though there might not have been any mention of questions, the effect of what should happen when a session was prorogued was under consideration by the Select Committee and we have made certain proposals there. I do not think that the Committee went out of its jurisdiction in considering this matter.

Dr. K. B. MENON : Will the Hon. Minister also tell us whether we have to re-type the questions over again, when we want to renew the questions or whether it will be sufficient if we merely quote the number of our questions? If we are to give only the number of our questions, it will be very convenient for us and it will also save time.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : Yes, Sir, that is a matter which could be adjusted with the Legislature Secretariat. If the hon. Members could give the number of their questions to the

Legislature Secretariat, they will copy it out and send it to the concerned departments. There will be no difficulty in doing that. It is enough if the hon. Members give the number of their questions and say that they wish to renew those questions. If the hon. Members have got any other questions to put, they may do so.

SRI P. RANGASWAMY REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Leader of the House be pleased to read the original resolution or motion whatever it is and convince us that the Select Committee was asked to consider the matter with reference to questions also?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Sir, I do agree that 'questions' had not been specifically mentioned there. It is not necessary that there should be a specific mention of questions. As I have already said, the effect of prorogation of a session was under consideration and in that connexion, we have made various proposals. Even if the Select Committee had been asked to consider the matter only with reference to Bills, the House can consider the matter with reference to questions also. So, instead of going into technicalities, we could accept the amendment. Let us not be pursuing the shadow instead of the substance.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is—

"That sub-rule (*b*) of rule 9 as amended be approved."

The motion was put and carried and sub-rule (*b*) of rule 9, as amended, was approved.

Rule 99.

MR. SPEAKER: The motion is—

"That Rule 99, as amended, be approved."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR: Mr. Speaker, I move the following amendment standing in my name:—

"*For* the words 'if it becomes necessary to change the place of sitting outside the precincts of the Legislative Assembly', *substitute* the words 'if it becomes necessary to hold any sitting or sittings of the Committee outside the precincts of the Legislative Assembly.'"

The amendment carried out by the Committee reads as follows:—

"The sittings of the Committee shall be held within the precincts of the Legislative Assembly and if it becomes necessary to change the place of sitting outside the precincts of the Legislative Assembly, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final."

Sir, the wording or expression used, viz., "if it becomes necessary to change the place of sitting", would indicate abandonment of the precincts of the Legislative Assembly as the place for the sittings of the Committee. It denotes the selection of some other

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place and this will be in conflict with the first part of the Rule, which says that the sittings shall be held within the precincts of the House. Subsequently, if we say that, " if it is necessary to change the place . . ." it will indicate that we want to abandon the precincts of the House which is intended for the meetings of the Committee. The intention of the Committee will not be that. Suppose, it is found to be convenient to hold a particular meeting in some other place outside the Legislative Assembly, it has to be permitted. But, we have to make the wording clear. We must clearly state that ordinarily and always the precincts of the Legislative Assembly will continue to be the place intended for the meetings of the Committee. It is for this purpose that I want that the words " if it becomes necessary to hold any sitting or sittings of the Committee outside the precincts of the Legislative Assembly " should be inserted in the place of the existing wording.

Sri M. JAGANNATHAN : I second the amendment, Sir.

Sri S. RAMALINGAM : On a point of order, Sir. We have not yet defined what will constitute the precincts of the Assembly. **10-50 a.m.** Only when we pass the Report of the Committee of Privileges, we will know what exactly constitutes the precincts of the Assembly. Therefore if we pass this amendment now, we will be in trouble. I think this particular amendment may be moved after the report of the Committee of Privileges is passed by this House.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : Sir, with reference to the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri P. S. Krishnaswami Ayyengar, we have only adopted the language used in the Rules for the Lok Sabha. It is good enough. I do not think the hon. Member's amendment has improved the language of the Rule. The intention is quite clear and the language is quite clear in expressing the intention. There is absolutely no necessity for the amendment.

With reference to the point raised by the hon. Member Sri Ramalingam, whatever the precincts is now, that will be adopted for the purpose of this Rule. We need not wait for the passing of the report of the Privileges Committee defining ' precincts '.

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is—

" That Rule 99, as amended by theSelect Committee be approved."

The motion was put and carried.

Mr. SPEAKER : The question is—

" That New Rule 168-A be approved."

The motion was put and carried.

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MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

" That Rule 170, as amended by the Select Committee be approved."

The motion was put and carried.

New Rules 176-A, 177-A, 177-B, 203-A and 205-A were put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

" That Rule 213, as amended by the Select Committee, be approved."

The motion was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

" That the amendments be approved."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR : Before we pass the Rules, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make a request to the Hon. the Leader of the House. When we give notice of interpellations to be answered by hon. Ministers, very often it is seen and it is my experience that even after five or six months, answers were not forthcoming. Even now many questions are pending with the departments for over seven months. When the answers come from the departments to the Legislature Secretariat, the importance of the question is lost because the questions become stale by the time the answers are received and answered on the floor of the House. Therefore I would request the Hon. the Leader of the House to enquire into the matter and ascertain why there is so much delay in getting the answers. I can understand there is bound to be some delay when some information has got to be called for from the departments concerned and from mufassal places. Even then to take six to seven months to answer questions, is too much. I would request the Hon. Minister to see that answers to questions are expedited without much delay.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I do not think there is room for complaint with regard to the furnishing of answers to questions put by hon. Members. The difficulty at present is that the questions do not lapse, so much so we have questions coming up for answering which were given notice of during the previous session. That is the main difficulty. Answers were ready long ago. According to the old Rules on prorogation all questions lapsed. Therefore new questions put down during the current session used to come up for answering. Now that we have amended the Rules relating to questions, I am sure more important and recent questions would be coming up for consideration. As far as the Secretariat is concerned, I am always taking steps to see that there is no undue or unavoidable delay in furnishing answers to the various questions.

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MR. SPEAKER : The question is—

"That the amendments be approved."

The motion was put and carried and the amendments were approved.

VII.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

QUESTIONNAIRE OF THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE COMMISSION — DISCUSSION—*cont*.

*SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் அரசியல் மொழி எதுவாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று அரசியல் திட்டத்தில் திட்ட வட்டமாக சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். '**Official Language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagri script**' என்று வரையறுத்து விட்டார்கள். ஆகவே இப்பொழுது நாம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அரசியல் மொழி ஹிந்தியா அல்லது வேறு மொழியா என்று ஆலோசிக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. ஹிந்திதான் என்று ஒப்புக்கொண்ட பிறகு ஏற்கெனவே அரசியல் மொழியாக இருக்கும் ஆங்கிலத்தை 15 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு அப்புறப்படுத்தி பிறகு அந்த இடத்தில் ஹிந்தியை ஒப்புக் கொள்வதற்கு என்ன நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும் என்று முக்கியமாக கருத வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நிர்வாகத்தில் ஆங்கிலம் இருந்த இடத்தில் ஹிந்தியைக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டும் என்றால் அது எந்த முறையில் முடியும் என்று பார்ப்போம். ஆங்கிலம்தான் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அரசியல் மொழியாக இடம் பெற்றிருந்தது, ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கத்திலும் இடம் பெற்றிருந்தது. அதே மாதிரி இனிமேல் ராஜ்யங்களில் அரசியல் மொழியாக ஹிந்தி இடம் பெறுமா என்று பார்த்தால் அப்படி தருவதற்கு இடமில்லை என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். ராஜ்யங்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அந்தந்த பிரதேச மொழிக்குத்தான் இடம் தர வேண்டும். சட்டசபையாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, நீதி மன்றங்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அலுவலகங்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அந்தந்த பிரதேச ராஜ்ய மொழிகளுக்குத்தான் இடம் தருதல் வேண்டும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் மட்டும்தான் ஹிந்தி இடம் பெறுதல் வேண்டும். மற்ற இடங்களில் ஹிந்திக்கு இடம் தருதல் கூடாது. இதற்கு முன்பு ஆங்கிலம் அரசியல் மொழியாக இருந்ததற்குக் காரணம் அன்று அந்நியன் அதை இங்கு வந்து புகுத்தினான். அந்நிய ஆதிக்கத்தின்கீழ் நாம் இருந்ததால் அவனுக்கு அடிமைப்பட்ட இந்நாட்டு மக்கள் அவன் சொல்லியதைக் கேட்டு நடக்க வேண்டியதாயிற்று. அதனால்தான் ஆங்கிலத்தை நம்மிடம் கட்டாயமாக அவன் புகுத்தினான். ஆகையினால்தான் இப்பொழுது இந்நாட்டு மக்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தை வெறுக்கிறார்கள். அதேமாதிரி ஆங்கிலத்திற்கு பதிலாக ஹிந்தி இடம் பெறவேண்டும் என்று நினைத்தால் அதைக் கண்டு ஏற்கெனவே கட்டாய ஆங்கிலத்தைக் கண்டு மக்கள் வெறுப்பு அடைந்ததுபோல் இப்பொழுது ஹிந்தியைக் கண்டு மக்கள் வெறுப்பு அடையலாம். அதனால் ஹிந்தியை ராஜ்யங்களில் கட்டாயமாக புகுத்தினால் நாட்டின் மக்களின் அருவருப்புக்கு இடம் ஏற்படும் என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆகையினால் ஹிந்தியை எந்தக் காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும் கட்டாயமாக புகுத்தக் கூடாது என்பது என்னுடைய வேண்டுகோள்.

மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் எங்கெல்லாம் ஆங்கிலம் இடம் பெற வேண்டும் என்று பார்ப்போம். எங்கெல்லாம் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று பார்க்கும்போது முதலில் நிர்வாக யந்திரங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு உத்யோகஸ்தர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக்கொடுக்கக் கூடிய யூனியன் பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் ஹிந்திக்கு எப்படி இடம் தருதல் வேண்டும் என்று பார்க்கும் போது ஹிந்திக்கு தனி இடம் தருதல் கூடாது. இப்பொழுது நாட்டு மொழிகளாக 14 மொழிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் தேர்வு நடக்கும் காலங்களில் இந்த 14 மொழிகளிலும்தான் தேர்வுகள் நடைபெறவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி தேர்வு நடைபெற்ற பிறகுதான்

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ஹிந்தியை அரசாங்க அலுவல்களுக்காக அவர்கள் கற்றுக் கொள்ளும்படி மத்திய அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். யூனியன் அரசாங்க வேலைகளை திறம்பட நடத்துவதற்கும் ஹிந்தி கற்றுக்கொள்ளுதல் வேண்டும். அப்படி இல்லாமல் யூனியன் பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் நடத்தப்படும் தேர்தல்கள் ஹிந்தி கற்றுக்கொள்ளுதல் வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால் அது ஹிந்தி அறியாத பிரதேசங்களுக்கு அநீதி இழைத்ததாகும், அநீதி வழங்கியதாகும் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

அதேமாதிரி மற்ற அலுவல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. உதாரணமாக ரயில்வே அலுவலகங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. தபால் அலுவலகங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளும் இராஜ்ஜிய அலுவலகங்கள் நடக்கும் முறையில் நடக்கவேண்டுமென்று யோசனை சொல்லவேண்டும். மத்திய அலுவல் நிலையங்கள் வேண்டுமானால் ஹிந்தியில் நடக்கலாமேயொழிய பிரதேச நிலையங்கள் அந்தந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் என்னென்ன மொழிகள் வழங்கப்படுகின்றனவோ அந்தந்த மொழியிலேயே நடக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அதாவது தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள தபால் அலுவலகங்களில் தமிழிலேயே மணியார்டர் பாரம் போன்ற இதர பாரங்களும் வேலைகளும் நடைபெற வேண்டும். அதைப் போலவே தெலுங்கு நாட்டிலிருந்தால் தெலுங்கிலே நடைபெறவேண்டும். அந்தக் கொள்கை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளப்பட்டால் மணியார்டர் பாரம், கார்டு போன்றவைகளை ஹிந்தியிலே அச்சடிப்பதும், தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள ரயில்வே நிலையங்களில் ஹிந்தியில் பெயர் எழுதுவதுபோன்ற காரியங்கள் நடைபெறமாட்டா. இன்றைக்கு ரயில்வே நிலையங்களில் முதலில் ஹிந்தியில் பெயரும், இரண்டாவது ஆங்கிலத்தில் பெயரும், மூன்றாவதாக தமிழில் பெயரும் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை மாற்றி தமிழ் பிரதேசத்திலுள்ள ரயில்வே நிலையங்களில் முதலில் தமிழிலும், இரண்டாவது வேண்டுமானால் ஆங்கிலத்திலும், ஹிந்தியிலும் எழுதிக்கொள்ளலாம். தபால் ரயில்வே அலுவலகங்களில் அவை எந்தந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கின்றனவோ அந்தந்தப் பிரதேச மொழியிலேயே நடத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்பதே என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

அடுத்தப்படியாக இன்னும் சில மத்திய அலுவலகங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதாவது சென்ட்ரல் செக்ரடேரியட். அந்த அலுவலகத்தின் காரியங்கள் ஹிந்தியில் நடைபெறலாம். அது இதர அலுவலகங்களோடு தொடர்பு கொள்வதற்கு ஹிந்தியை உபயோகப்படுத்திக்கொள்வதில் எவ்வித மாறுபட்ட கருத்துக்கும் இடமில்லை. அதேபோல லோக் சபா, டெல்லிராஜ்ய சபா அலுவலகங்கள் ஹிந்தியில் நடைபெறலாம். ஆனால் இந்திய யூனியனிலுள்ள எல்லா மொழிக்காரர்களுக்கும், அவரவர்களின் மொழியில் லோக் சபையில் பேச வசதியிருக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு உரிமையும் இருக்கவேண்டும். அடுத்தாற்போல் மத்திய நீதி மன்றங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. உயர்நீதி மன்றங்கள் எந்தெந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கின்றனவோ அந்தத்தப் பிரதேசத்து மொழியிலேயே அதன் நிர்வாகம் இருக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். நாட்டுத் தலைமை நீதி மன்றம் இருக்கிறதே (சுப்ரீம் கோர்ட்) அங்கே எல்லா மொழி வல்லுனர்கள் இருப்பார்கள் என்றாலும், இந்திய யூனியனில் உள்ள எல்லா மொழிக்காரர்களுக்கும் தனித்தனியான பிரிவுகள் இருக்கவேண்டும். அவரவர்களின் மொழியிலே விசாரணை நடத்தி தீர்ப்பும் அளிக்க வசதி ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். ஆகவே இயற்றப்படும் சட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் ஹிந்தியிலேயே வரவேண்டுமென்பதில்லை. எல்லா மொழிகளிலும் இருக்கவேண்டும். தலைமை நீதி மன்ற புல் பெஞ்சு நடவடிக்கை வேண்டுமானால் ஹிந்தியில் நடைபெறலாம். மற்றப்படி எல்லா மொழிக்காரர்களுடைய கேஸ்களையும் அவரவர்களுடைய தாய்மொழியிலே விசாரித்துத் தீர்ப்பளிக்க தனித்தனி அரங்குகள் அங்கே அமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

அடுத்தப்படியாக ஹிந்தி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் எப்படி போதிக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்பதைப்பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. தொடக்கப்பள்ளியிலும், உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளியிலும் முக்கியமான இடத்தை பிரதேச மொழிகளுக்குத்தான் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஹிந்தி எந்தப் படிவத்திலும் கட்டாய

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பாடமாக வரக்கூடாது. கல்லூரிகளிலும் பாடபோதனை பிரதேச மொழியிலேயே இருக்கவேண்டும். தவிர தற்போது கல்லூரிகளில் பிரஞ்சு, ஜெர்மன் போன்ற இதர மொழிகளை படிப்பதற்கு வசதி அளிப்பது போலவே ஹிந்தியையும் படிப்பதற்கு வசதி அளிக்கலாம். ஆனால் அங்கும் கட்டாயமாகப் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற நிர்ப்பந்தம் இருக்கக்கூடாது.

எப்படியிருந்தாலும் ஹிந்தியை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அரசியல் மொழியாக நிர்ணயித்துவிட்டதால் அதனைக் கொண்டுவர காலங் கடத்திக் கொண்டே போகாமல் உடனடியாக மத்திய அரசாங்க நிர்வாக மொழி ஹிந்தியாகவும், ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கங்களின் நிர்வாக மொழி அந்தந்த ராஜ்யங்களில் வழங்கப்படுகிற மொழியாகவும் ஆக்க சீக்கிரத்திலேயே சாத்தியமான எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டு மென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

Sri M. PALANIYANDI : கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஹிந்தி கமிஷன் கேள்வித்தாள் மீது அரசாங்கம் என்ன பதில் கொடுக்க லாம் என்பதை நாம் இப்பொழுது சபையில் விவாதித்து வருகிறோம். நேற்றைக்கும், இன்றைக்கும் பேசிய பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஒரு விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக் காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஸ்ரீ ஜீவானந்தம் அவர்களும்கூட அதனைச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அதாவது தேசீய போராட்ட காலத்தில் தேசமக்க ளிடையே பூர்ணமான ஒத்துழைப்பு ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக காங் கிரஸ் கமிட்டிகளை பிரதேசவாரியாகவும், ஹிந்தி பிரசார சபையை பிரதேச வாரியாகவும் மகாத்மா காந்திஜி அவர்களே நிர்மாணித்தார் என்று சொன்னார். அது மிகவும் வெற்றி அளித்தது. ஆகவே நாடு விடுதலை அடைந்த பின்னரும், இந்திய யூனியன் ஒன்றுபட்ட பலம் பொருந் தியதாகவும், இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் ராஜ்யங்கள் மொழிவாரியாக அமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்பதே அடிப்படை கொள்கை. அது உண்மை யும்கூட. ஆகவேதான் உடனேயே மொழிவழி மாகாணம் அமைக்கப் படவேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் கூறுகிறோம். ஜனநாயகத்தின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு மொழிவழி மாகாணங்களே நல்ல அறிகுறியாக இருக்கும்.

முதன் முதலாக பள்ளிக்கூடங்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, சட்டசபையாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, கோர்ட்டு அலுவல்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, எல்லா இடங்களிலும் நிச்சயமாக தமிழ் முதலிடம் பெற்றாகவேண்டும். சாதாரண ஆரம்பப்பள்ளி முதற்கொண்டு உயர்தரப் பள்ளி, கல்லூரி வரையிலும் தமிழே போதனாமொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறது ? ஹைஸ்கூல் படிப்புவரை இப்பொழுது தமிழில் இருக்கிறது. ஹைஸ்கூல் வரையில் தமிழில் எல்லாப் பாடங்களையும் படித்து விட்டு கல்லூரிப் படிப்புக்குப் போகும்போது மாணவர்கள் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி சட்டசபையில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஏற் கெனவே பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏன் இப்படிக் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்றால் கல்லூரியிலும் தமிழே போதனாமொழியாக இப்பொழுது இல்லை. ஆங் கிலந்தான் போதனாமொழியாக இருக்கிறது. ஹைஸ்கூல்வரை தமிழில் படித்த ஒரு மாணவன் இன்டர்மீடியெட் வகுப்பில் ஆங்கிலத்தில் ஷேக்ஸ் பியர் நூல்களையெல்லாம் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அது எவ்வளவு கஷ்ட மான காரியம் என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மாணவர்கள் மிகவும் அவதிப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று ராஜா ஸர் முத்தையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள்கூட குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஆகவே, இதுவிஷயத்தில் இப்பொழு துள்ள நிலைமையில் சர்க்கார் முன்கால் எடுத்து வைக்கவேண்டும். கீழே உள்ளதுபோல் கல்லூரிகளில் தமிழ் மொழியே போதனாமொழியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மாணவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் பாடங்களைக் கற்று மேன்மையுற முடியும். மாணவர்களுடைய அறிவுத் திறன் வளரு வதற்கு அவர்கள் ஹைஸ்கூல் வரையில் என்ன மொழியில் பயின்றார் களோ அதே மொழியில் மேல்படிப்பு படித்தால்தான் எல்லா வகையிலும் பொருத்தமாக இருக்கும். அதுதான் சிறந்த முறை. அதற்கான முறை யில் சர்க்கார் வழிவகை செய்தாகவேண்டும்.

சட்டசபை நடவடிக்கைகளெல்லாம் தமிழ் மொழியின் மூலமாகத்தான் நடைபெறவேண்டும். கோர்ட்டு நடவடிக்கைகளும் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தைப்

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பொறுத்தவரை தமிழ் மொழியில்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும். இதை நாம் நிச்சயமாக கமிஷனுக்கு வரையறுத்துச் சொல்லிவிடவேண்டும். தமிழ்நாட்டு மக்கள் மீது இந்தி மொழி ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்த வருகிறது, இந்தி ஏகாதிபத்தியம் தங்கள்மீது வரப்போகிறது என்ற எண்ணம் தமிழ் நாட்டவர்களிடம் இருப்பது மாற்றப்படவேண்டும். இந்தி மொழி ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்த வருகிறது என்ற எண்ணம் தமிழ்நாட்டவர்களிடையே மாற வேண்டுமானால், பிரதேச மொழியாகிய தமிழ் மொழி, ராஜ்ய விவகாரங் களைப் பொறுத்தவரையில், அரசு வீற்றிருக்கவேண்டும். கல்லூரிகளானாலும் சரி, சட்டசபையானாலும் சரி, கோர்ட்டு நடவடிக்கையானாலும் சரி எல்லா இடங்களிலும் தமிழ்தான் அரசுவீற்றிருக்க வேண்டும். இதை முதன் முதலில் செய்துவிடவேண்டும்.

பிரதேச மொழியை ராஜ்யத்தின் எல்லாத் துறைகளில் அரசுவீற் றிருக்கச் செய்துவிட்ட பிறகுதான் இந்தி மொழியைப்பற்றி சிந்திக்கவேண் டும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கங்களுக்கும் தொடர்பு இருக்கவேண்டியதை முன்னிட்டு அதற்கென ஒரு மொழி இருக்கவேண்டும். அந்த இடத்தைத்தான் இந்தி மொழி ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இந்தியை மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் மொழியாகவும், ராஜ்யத்திற்கு ராஜ்யம் தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும், ராஜ்யங்களும் மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் ஒருவருக் கொருவர் தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

இந்தி மொழியை உபயோகப்படுத்தும்போது அதில் ஒரு தகராறு இருக்கிறது. இங்கெல்லாம் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்படுகிற இந்தி மொழிக்கும் வடநாட்டில் மக்களால் கையாளப்பட்டுவருகிற இந்தி மொழிக்கும் மாறு பாடு இருக்கிறது. வடக்கே இந்தி பேசும்போது அதில் உருது அதிக மாகக் கலந்து பேசப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், சமஸ்க்ருத எழுத்துக்களைக் கொண்ட இந்திதான் இங்கெல்லாம் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. சமஸ்க்ருதம் கலந்த இந்தி எழுதினால்தான் மார்க்குகள் கொடுக்கப்படும். உருது அதிகமாகக் கலந்த இந்தி எழுதிவிட்டால் மார்க்குகள் குறைந்துவிடும். இம்மாதிரி தகராறு வேறு இருக்கிறது.

இந்தி மொழி வளப்பமடையவேண்டுமானால் வழக்கத்திலுள்ள பல சொற்களைக் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று நேரு போன்றவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். வழக்கத்திலில்லாத சமஸ்க்ருதம் கலந்த இந்தியில் பேசினால் வடநாட்டில் உள்ள அநேகருக்குப் புரியாது. சாஸ்திரீய இந்தி, அதாவது சமஸ்க்ருதம் கலந்த இந்தி பேசக்கூடியவர்கள் வடநாட்டிற்குப் போனால், அங்கு பாமரர்கள் பேசக்கூடிய இந்திக்கும் இதற்கும் வித்தி யாசம் இருக்கும். ஆகவே, சாதாரணமாக வடக்கே பேசப்பட்டு வரும் இந்தி மொழிக்கும் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வரும் இந்திக்கும் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இந்தியிலும் சில தகராறுகள் இருக்கின்றன.

சாதாரணமாக இந்திக்கும் உருதுவுக்கும் அதிகமான மாறுதல்கள் கிடையாது. அப்படியிருக்க உருது லிபியில் எழுதினால் மாணவர்கள் பரீக்ஷையில் தேறமுடியாது. பெயில் ஆய்விடுவார்கள். இந்த நிலைமை நிச்சயமாக மாற்றியமைக்கப்படவேண்டும். இந்தி வளர்க்கப்படவேண்டு மென்றால் நல்லதொரு கருத்துக்களை அதன்மூலம் தெரிவிக்கக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு, எல்லாத் துறைகளிலுமுள்ள வார்த்தைகள் அதில் அடங்கி யிருக்கக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு, நடைமுறையில் கையாளப்பட்டு வரும் பல சொற்களை அதில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமேயொழிய புதிதாக சொற் களைக் சொருகக்கூடாது. ஒருவருக்கும் புரியாத புதுப் புது சொற்களை இந்தி மொழியில் புகுத்த நினைப்பதற்குப்பதிலாக சாதாரணமாக பல துறைகளிலும் கையாளப்பட்டு வருகின்ற சொற்களையே சேர்த்துக்கொண் டால், இந்தி மொழியும் வளரும், மக்களும் சுலபமாக இந்தியின் மூலம் தங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களைப் பரமாறிக்கொள்வதற்கும் ஏதுவாக இருக்கும். இந்தியைப்பற்றியே வடநாட்டில் மாறுபட்ட கருத்து இருந்துவருகிறது. வங்காளியர்களும் கூட இதே கருத்துடையவர்களாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார் கள். ஆகவே, இந்தியை வளர்ப்பதற்குக்கூட சரியான நிலைமையும் சூழ் நிலையும் சிருஷ்டிக்கப்படாமல் இருக்கிறது. புதுப் புது கஷ்டமான வார்த் தைகளைப் போட்டு மக்களைக் கஷ்டப்படுத்துவது மாற்றப்படவேண்டும்.

தமிழ் நாட்டில் நிச்சயமாக நமது சட்டசபையிலும், பள்ளிகளிலும், கல்லூரிகளிலும் தமிழ்தான் முழங்கவேண்டும். இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் நமக்கும் தொடர்பு இருக்கவேண்டியிருப்பதால், அதற்கு இந்தி மொழி இருக்கலாம். பப்ளிக் சர்விஸ் கமிஷனை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், சென்னையில் பிரதேச மொழியின் மூலம் பரீட்சைகள் இருக்கவேண்டும். வினாக்களெல்லாம் தமிழில் இருக்கவேண்டும். தமிழ் நாட்டினுள்ளவர்களைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் தமிழில் யூனியன் பப்ளிக் சர்விஸ் கமிஷன் கேள்வித் தாள்கள் இருக்கவேண்டும். அந்த பரீக்ஷையில் தேறிய பிறகு, அவர்களுக்கு குறிப்பிட்ட வேலைகளைக் கொடுத்துவிடவேண்டும். வேலைக்கு அமர்ந்த பிறகு வேண்டுமானால் இந்தி மொழியைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள அவகாசம் கொடுக்கலாம். மூன்று வருஷமோ, ஐந்து வருஷமோ வேலையில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு அவகாசம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் அதில் தேறிவிடுவார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் தமிழ் நாட்டவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கிடைக்கும் விஷயத்தில் கஷ்டம் இருக்காது. அப்படிச் செய்யாமல், இந்தியில் படித்துவிட்டு வந்தால்தான், அல்லது இந்தியின் மூலமாகத்தான் மத்திய சர்விஸ் கமிஷன் பரிக்ஷை எழுதவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், அதனால் தமிழ் நாட்டவர்களுக்கு பெரியதொரு இடைஞ்சலும், வேலையைப் பெறமுடியாத ஒரு நிலைமையும்தான் ஏற்படும். தமிழ் மொழி பேசும் ராஜ்யத்தில் மட்டும் இம்மாதிரி மனக்கஷ்டம் இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லமுடியாது, 16 மொழிகள் பேசக்கூடிய எல்லா ராஜ்யத்தவர்களும் இதே அபிப்பிராயத்தைத்தான் தெரிவிக்க முடியும். பிரதேச மொழியில் பயின்றவர்கள் பிரதேச மொழியின் மூலமாகத்தான் மத்திய பப்ளிக் சர்விஸ் கமிஷன் பரீட்சைகளை எழுதமுடியும். உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வருபவர்களுடைய அறிவின் வளர்ச்சியைத்தான் சோதனை செய்ய வேண்டுமேயொழிய, அதுதான் முக்கியமேயொழிய மொழி என்பது அடுத்த படியான விஷயம்தான். மத்திய சர்வீசுக்கு இந்தி மொழிதான் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற நியதி ஏற்பட்டால் உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வந்தபிறகு இந்தி மொழியில் தேர்ச்சி பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம் என்ற நிலைமை ஏற்பட வேண்டும். இந்தியைத் தாய்மொழியாக இல்லாதவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் இம்மாதிரி ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்துகொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

இந்தி வளரவேண்டும் என்பது வாஸ்தவந்தான். அதே சமயத்தில், மொழிமேல் பற்றுக்கொண்ட தன் காரணமாக பிசாசாக மாறிவிடக்கூடாது. மொழிப் பிசாசாக மாறிவிட்டால் மொழி வளருவதென்பது முடியாத காரியம். இந்தி மொழியானது இந்தியாவின் பொதுமொழியாக வளர வேண்டுமென்றால் இந்தியாவின் பல பாகங்களிலும் மக்களால் பேசப்பட்டு வருகின்ற மொழிகள் எல்லாம் நல்ல முறையில் வளர்ச்சியடையவேண்டும். பிரதேச மொழிகளெல்லாம் ஆங்காங்கு ராஜ்யத்தின் ஆட்சி மொழியாக வந்துவிட்டால் பிரதேச மொழிகள் செழிப்படையும். அதே சமயத்தில் இந்தியாவின் பொது மொழியான இந்தியும் கூடவே வளருவதற்கு நல்ல சூழ்நிலை ஏற்படும். ஆகவே, பிரதேச மொழிகளெல்லாம் ஆங்காங்கு அரியணை வீற்றிருக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்தியை வளர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றால் முக்கியமாக இந்தி பேசக்கூடிய மக்கள் அதிகமாக வாழக்கூடிய பிரதேசங்களில் இந்தியை அந்தந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் ஆட்சி மொழியாகச் செய்து அந்த முறையில் நன்றாக வளர்க்கலாம். ஆனால், எல்லா ராஜ்யங்களிலும் இந்தி வரவேண்டுமென்பது நடக்காத காரியம். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் ராஜ்ய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் தொடர்பு கொள்வதற்காக ஆங்கிலத்திற்குப் பதிலாக இந்தியை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம்.

தமிழை ஆட்சி மொழியாகவும், கல்லூரியில் போதனா மொழியாகவும் கோர்ட்டுகளில் நடவடிக்கைகளுக்குள்ள மொழியாகவும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால், அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் எவ்வளவோ செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கின்றன. தமிழ் மொழியானது முதுமையான ஒரு மொழிதான். ஆனால், தமிழ் மொழியானது சென்ற பல ஆண்டுகளாக ஆட்சி மொழியாக இல்லாமல் வளர்ச்சியில்லாமல் இருந்துவரவேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இடைக்காலத்தில் ஆங்கில மொழியானது நம்மீது ஆதிக்கம் வகித்து வந்ததன் காரணமாக தமிழ் மொழி முக்கியமான துறைகளில் வளர்ச்சியடையாமல் இருந்துவிட்டது. ஆகவே, நாம்

என்ன செய்யவேண்டும்? பன்மொழிப் புலவர்கள் ஏராளமானவர்கள் நியமிக்கப்படவேண்டும். அவர்கள் பல ஆண்டுகள் வேலை செய்தாகவேண்டும். தமிழை எப்படி வளப்படுத்தவேண்டுமோ, அதைப்போலவே தான் இந்தி மொழியையும் வளப்படுத்தவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தமிழ் மொழியிலாவது உயர்ந்த இலக்கியங்கள் பலப்பல இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், இந்தி மொழியில் அப்படி அல்ல. தமிழிலுள்ள இலக்கியங்களைப்போல் இந்தி மொழியில் கிடையாது. துளசிதாஸ் இராமாயணத்தைத் தவிர இந்தியில் வேறு இலக்கியங்கள் தமிழ் மொழியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்தியை இந்தியாவின் பொது மொழியாக்குவதிலும் பலப்பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை மறந்துவிடுவதற்கில்லை. ஆகவே, தமிழ் மொழியைத் தமிழ்நாட்டில் வளர்ப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். ஆட்சி மொழியாகவும், கல்லூரி மொழியாகவும் நீதி மன்ற மொழியாகவும் விளங்கக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து, சர்க்காரும் அதற்கு ஆதரவு தந்து வளர்ப்பதற்கு சகல முயற்சிகளும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். ராஜீய அரசாங்க விவகாரங்களுக்கு இந்தி வருவது கூடாது. ஏதோ மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் ராஜீய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் தொடர்பு வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய அளவுக்குத்தான் இந்தி மொழி உபயோகப்படவேண்டும். இந்தி இந்தியாவின் பொதுமொழியாக வளரவேண்டுமென்பதில் ஆட்சேபனை கிடையாது. ஆனால், ராஜ்ய விவகாரங்களுக்கு பிரதேச மொழிதான் இருக்கவேண்டும். மொழிவழி மாகாணங்கள் ஏற்பட்டவுடனே பிரதேச மொழிகள்தான் அந்தந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஆதிக்கம் வகிக்கவேண்டுமேயொழிய இந்தி மொழி ஆதிக்கம் வகிக்கக் கூடாதென்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

டில்லிக்குச் சென்றால் அங்குள்ள குமாஸ்தாக்கள்கூட இந்தி கட்டாயமாக உத்தியோக விஷயத்தில் வருவதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். டில்லியிலுள்ள, இந்தியைத் தாய்மொழியாகக்கொள்ளாத குமாஸ்தாக்களும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் இந்தியில் பரீக்ஷை எழுதவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறார்கள். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் அலுவலகங்களிலுள்ள குமாஸ்தாக்களும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் ஒரு வருஷ காலத்தில் இந்திப் பரீக்ஷையில் கட்டாயமாகத் தேறியாக வேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு போட்டிருந்தார்கள். அதன் பேரில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஒரே எதிர்ப்பு ஏற்பட்டது. ஆங்கில மொழியானது இதுவரையில் ஆதிக்கம் வகித்துவந்ததன் காரணமாக உடனடியாக இந்தியைக் கற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியாது, ஆங்கிலத்தில் பெற்றிருந்த அளவுக்கு புலமை இந்தியில் உடனடியாக வந்துவிட முடியாது என்று அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் முறையிட்டுக் கொண்டதன் காரணமாக, இந்திப் பரீக்ஷையில் அவர்கள் தேறவேண்டுமென்பது சற்று நிறுத்திவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இந்தி மொழி கட்டாயமாக்கப்படாமல், மக்களே விரும்பிக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய அளவுக்கு இருக்கவேண்டும். கட்டாயமாக மக்கள் மீது திணித்தால் இந்தியின் மீது மக்களுக்கு வெறுப்புதான் உண்டாகுமே தவிர இந்தி மொழி இந்தியாவின் பொதுமொழியாக வளருவதற்கு நல்ல சூழ்நிலை ஏற்படாது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

தமிழ் மொழியானது தமிழ் நாட்டின் எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் முதன்மை ஸ்தானம் பெற்றிருக்கவேண்டும். கல்லூரிகளானாலும் சரி, சட்ட நுணுக்கம் பேசுகின்ற கோர்ட்டுகளானாலும்சரி, சட்டசபையானாலும்சரி எல்லா இடங்களிலும் தமிழ்மொழிதான் வழங்கப்படவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் தமிழ்மக்கள் தங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களைத் தெரிவித்து, நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சியில் எல்லாத் துறைகளிலும் முழுப்பங்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளமுடியும். அந்த நிலைமையை அரசாங்கத்தார் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்தி மொழி தொடர்பு மொழியாக, அகில இந்திய மொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும்போது, ராஜ்யங்களின்மீது ஆதிக்கம் வகிக்காத தன்மையில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* Sri W. J. FERNANDEZ : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I plead for the retention of English as the official language of the Union. I realize that I am striking a discordant note and, in doing so,

playing a losing game. Unfortunately, I hold this view, as I feel that English is as much an Indian language—though of foreign origin—as any of the fourteen languages listed in the Schedule to the Constitution.

English is the mother-tongue of the Anglo-Indian community which is a fairly large minority community recognized as such in the Constitution. The Anglo-Indian is an Indian by nationality and Anglo-Indian by community, just like the Parsis and Sikhs who are Indians by nationality and Parsis and Sikhs by community. The language has been in vogue for over two hundred years and by its long use, has become a part and parcel of the Indian Nation. Moreover, we, Indians as a race, are very highly proficient in that language and so much so we can hold our own against any Britisher. English, again, is a language of inter-national importance and the gateway to world knowledge. It, therefore, seems a pity that our prejudice against the British imperialists should be allowed to bias us against this language. However, in the Constitution, Hindi has been laid down as the language to be adopted and there seems to be no other alternative but to submit to the inevitable. The only alternative to the English language is obviously Hindi. It is the most widely spoken language in the country.

Sir, I would advocate that the transition from English to Hindi should be by a very gradual process so that we in the South may have sufficient time to acquire that degree of proficiency in this language which would enable us to carry on the administration with the same degree of efficiency as is now being done in the English language. The general consensus of opinion of this House seems to be that the regional language should become the language of the State and that the regional language should be adopted in Law Courts, Colleges and so on. But, here again, I would caution a go-slow policy. There are quite a large number of students who are receiving their school education in English and it will become a problem for them if the regional language is made the medium of instruction in Universities. I feel, Sir, that any hasty policy in this direction would result in colossal waste.

One word more, Sir, and I will finish. The proposal to adopt Hindi as the official language seems to be the thin end of the wedge. The next stage will be making Hindi as the National language. If it comes to that, I know, a storm of opposition will be raised in this House. But I think in the larger interests of the country as a whole and ourselves as a nation, we should transcend all parochialisms and agree to Hindi being the National language as well so that we can present a united front to our friends outside this country. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Sri A. SAMBASIVAM: மதிப்பிற்குரிய துணைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மொழிப் பிரச்னை தென்னாட்டைப் பொருத்தவரையில் மக்களுடைய உள்ளத்தில் ஒரு மிகுந்த உணர்ச்சியை அல்லது ஆழ்ந்த சிந்தனையை உண்டாக்கியிருக்கிறது. விடுதலை அடைந்த ஒரு நாட்டிலே தன்னுடைய சொந்த அரசு என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு, ஒருவன் தன் வீட்டிலே பேசுகின்றது எந்த மொழியோ அந்த மொழிதான் நாட்டை

ஆளுகின்ற மொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்க அலுவலகத்திலே போய் அந்த மொழியிலே தன் கருத்துக்களையும், குறைகளையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்ற ஒரு எண்ணம் குடிகொண்டு அனைவருடைய உள்ளத்திலும் நன்ருக வேரூன்றி இருக்கிறது. அந்த முறையிலே அரசாங்கத்தை ஆளுவதற்கு வேண்டிய தகுதி தமிழுக்கு இருக்கிறதா, இல்லையா என்ற பிரச்னை இப்போது எழவில்லை. 1937-ம் வருஷத்திலேயே நம் அனைவருடைய மதிப்பிற்கும் உரியவரான ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தமிழில் முடியுமா என்று ஒரு புத்தகம் எழுதி, தமிழில் முடியும் என்று ஒரு புத்தகத்திலே கலைச் சொற்களை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிருர்கள். அதற்கு முன்னமேயேகூட கவியரசர் பாரதியார் " வான மளந்தது அனைத்து மளந்திடும் வன்மொழி வாழியவே " என்று பாடியிருக்கிருர். அதாவது, பெரிய அகன்ற ஆகாயப் பரப்பில் அடங்கியிருக்கிற அத்தனை பொருள்களையும் தன்னுடைய சொல்லாலே அளந்து சொல்லக்கூடியவல்லமையும் வளமும் பொருந்திய ஒரு பெரிய மொழி என்று பாடியிருக்கிருர். ஆகவே தமிழைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் நம் தமிழ் ராஜ்யம் பிரிந்த பிறகு தமிழ் நம்முடைய ஆட்சிமொழியாக இருக்கப்போகிறது. இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் நமது கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் தமிழில் மிகவும் ஆர்வம் உள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிருர்கள், ஊக்கம் உள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிருர்கள். அதைப்பற்றி யாரும் கவலைப்படவேண்டியதில்லை.

ஒரு பெரிய மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் கீழ் இந்த இந்திய துணைக் கண்டம் முழுவதும் இயங்கவேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கை கொண்டவர்களில் நானும் ஒருவன். அதிலே உறுதியான நம்பிக்கையும் கொண்டவன். நாடு பிரிக்கப்படுவதால் மக்களுடைய பொருள் வளமும், தொழில் வளமும் குறைந்துபோகும். ஆகையினல் சேர்ந்து வாழவேண்டும், அதற்கான வழிவகைகள் வகுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்போன்றவர்களுடைய கொள்கை. ஆனல் இன்று டில்லிக்குப் போகும் ஒரு தமிழ் மகன் அங்கே போனவுடன் ஒரு அன்னிய நாட்டில் இருப்பது போன்றோ, அன்னிய ஊரில் இருப்பது போன்றோ ஒரு எண்ணம் அவன் மனதில் தோன்றக்கூடாது. இந்த மொழிப் பிரச்னையை முடிவு செய்வது எந்த அளவுக்கு இந்த நாட்டின் நேச ஒற்றுமையை உறுதிப்படுத்தும் அல்லது வேறுபடுத்தும் என்பது அந்த உணர்ச்சியை உண்டாக்குவதைப் பொருத்துத்தான் இருக்கிறது. டில்லி அரசாங்கத்தைப் பொருத்தவரையில் இந்த நாட்டில் பேசப்படும் 14 மொழிகளில் எந்த ஒரு மொழியைப் பேசுகின்ற மக்களுடைய உள்ளத்திலும் " நாம் புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகின்ருேம், நம்முடைய மொழி புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகின்றது " என்ற எண்ணமோ அல்லது " ஒரு மொழி பேசுகிறவர்கள் மற்றொரு மொழி பேசுகிறவர்கள் மீது ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்துகிருர்கள் " என்ற எண்ணமோ உண்டாகாதபடி அவ்வளவு நிதானமாகவும், ஆராய்ச்சியுடனும் செயல்படுவது அவசியம். இதை எந்த அளவுக்கு மற்ற மாகாணங்களின் மக்களுடைய மனது திருப்திப்படுகின்ற அளவில் முடிவு செய்கின்ருர்களோ, அதைப் பொறுத்துத்தான் இந்தியப் பேரரசாங்கத்தின் வருங்கால மேம்பட்ட அல்லது சிறப்பான வாழ்வு இருக்கிறது. நேற்றுப் பேசிய நண்பர்கள் பலர் ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயத்தை எடுத்துச் சொன்னர்கள். அதாவது, இந்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்காக ஐ.ஏ.எஸ்., ஐ.பி.எஸ். முதலிய உத்தியோகங்களுக்கு அதிகாரிகளைப் பொருக்குகின்றபோது அவர்களுக்கு ஹிந்தி தெரிந்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற வற்புறுத்தல் இருக்குமேயானல், அது ஓரளவுக்கு தென்னட்டு மக்களை, குறிப்பாக தமிழ்நாட்டு மக்களை அதிருப்திக்கு ஆளாக்கும். அதுவேகூட வடக்கத்தியார், தெற்கத்தியார் என்ற உணர்ச்சிக்கு விதை போடுவதுபோல் ஆகும். இப்போது ஆங்கிலம் படித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிருர்கள். ஆங்கிலமே இல்லாதபடி ஹிந்தி வருவதாயிருந்தால் வருகின்ற காலத்தில் வரும் என்று இருக்கலாம். அதைப்பற்றி ஆக்ஷேபணை இல்லை. ஆகவே ஒரு பெரிய உத்தியோகத்திற்குப் போகின்றவர்கள் மூன்று மொழிகளைப் படிக்கலாம் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய கருத்து. அப்படி இரண்டு, மூன்று மொழிகள் படிப்பதாயிருந்தால், வடநாட்டில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் தென்னட்டு மொழிகளிலே ஒன்றும், தென்னட்டு மொழியல்லாத வடநாட்டு மொழி ஒன்றும் படித்து இருக்கவேண்டும். அதே மாதிரி தென்னட்டில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் தென்னட்டு மொழிகளில் ஒன்றும் வடநாட்டு மொழிகளில் ஒன்றை

யும் படித்திருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படியானல் பெரிய அகில இந்திய சர்வீஸுக்குச் செல்கிறவர்கள் மூன்று மொழிகளில் புலமை உடையவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அந்த மூன்று மொழிகளில் ஹிந்தி ஒன்றுக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்தக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் என் கருத்து. ஏனென்றல், எந்த மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாக ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுகிறோமோ, அந்த மொழியைப் பேசும் மக்களுக்கு 'நாம் ஆளும் கூட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள்' என்ற உணர்ச்சி உண்டாகிறது. 'நாம் உயர்ந்தவர்கள்' என்ற மனப்பான்மை அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகவே, ஹிந்தி தெரியாத தமிழ் பேசுகின்ற மக்கள் டில்லிக்குப் போகின்ற காலத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு ஒத்தாசை செய்வதற்கு அங்குள்ள அரசாங்க அலுவலகத்திலே ஒரு பிரிவு இருக்கிறது என்ற நம்பிக்கையை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். 'டில்லியில் உள்ள சட்டசபையிலே தமிழிலே பேசலாம், அங்கே தமிழில் நடவடிக்கைகளைக் குறித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள், தமிழில் பேசப்படுவதற்குப் பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், ஹிந்தி தெரியாத தமிழ் மக்களுக்கு அரசாங்க அலுவலகங்களில் ஒத்தாசை செய்வதற்கு ஒரு கூட்டம் இருக்கிறது' என்ற உணர்ச்சியை டில்லியில் உள்ள தமிழர்களுக்கு உண்டாக்குவதன் மூலம்தான் இந்த நாட்டின் ஒற்றுமையை வலுப்படுத்த முடியும். அப்போதுதான் ஹிந்தி பேசாத மக்களைப் பொருத்த வரையில் கவலை இல்லாமல் இருக்கும். தமிழ் மக்களைப் பொருத்தவரையில் தமிழ் பேசுபவர்களுக்கு எவ்வித பாதகமும் இருக்கக்கூடாது. தமிழில் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குக் கடிதம் எழுதுபவர்களுக்கும், பதில் எழுதுவதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் ஒரு தமிழ் பிரிவு இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால்தான் இந்த ஹிந்தி அரசாங்கத்தின் ஒற்றுமையை வலுப்படுத்த முடியும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் நாட்டின் ஒற்றுமையும், வருங்கால மேன்மையும் சிறப்புற்றுத் திகழும். ஹிந்தியை அரசாங்க மொழியாக வற்புறுத்துவதன் மூலம் ஹிந்தி தெரியாத மாகாணங்களுக்கு பாதகம் இருக்கக்கூடாது. ஹிந்தியைத் திணிக்கக்கூடாது. ஹிந்தி அரசாங்கத்தில் தமிழர்களுக்கு பாதகம் இல்லாமல் இருப்பதற்கு வழிவகை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று தெரிவித்துகொண்டு, பேசுவதற்கு எனக்கு இந்த வாய்ப்புத் தந்ததற்கு என் நன்றியையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த பிரச்னை தமிழ் நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களை மட்டுமல்ல, நமது நாட்டிலிருக்கிற சகல மக்களையும் பாதிக்கும்படியான ஒரு முக்கியமான பிரச்னை. இந்த தேசத்தில், ஒற்றுமை மேன்மேலும் ஓங்கி உறம்பெற்று, பலம் பெற்று, விளங்கப் போகிறதா, அல்லது சீர்குலைவிற்கான சக்திகள் மேன்மேலும் பலமடைய போகின்றனவா என்பது இந்தப் பிரச்னையை நாம் எவ்வளவு புத்திசாலித்தனமாக தீர்க்கிறோம் என்பதைப் பொறுத்துத் தானிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இது சம்பந்தமாக நாம் அடிப்படையான சில விஷயங்களை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, பாஷை, மொழி சம்பந்தமாக இருக்கும் பிரச்னைகளை சிறிது ஆற அமர ஆலோசிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

கனம் நிதியமைச்சர் அவர்கள் முதன் முதலில் பேசக்கூடிய காலத்தில், 'மொழிப் பித்து என்று ஒன்று ஏற்பட்டுவிடக்கூடாது; மொழிப்பற்றின் காரணத்தால், மொழியின் மீது ஏற்படும் அன்பின் காரணத்தால், இன்றைக்கு ஆத்திரத்தை மூட்டும்படியான வகையில் போய்விடக்கூடாது' என்று நேற்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டார். வாஸ்தவம். அந்த மாதிரி ஆத்திரம் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்று நானும் விரும்பவில்லை. ஆகவே ஆத்திரம் ஏற்படாமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் இந்தப் பிரச்னையை எப்படி தீர்ப்பது என்பதை நாம் கொஞ்சம் தீர்க்கமாக ஆலோசனை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்போதுதான், நமது சபை முன் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய கேள்வித் தாளில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிற பிரச்னைகள் மட்டுமல்ல, அதோடு சம்பந்தப்பட்டிருக்கிற பாக்கியுள்ள பல பிரச்னைகள், அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய ஷரத்துக்கள் ஆகியவைகள் முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்தவைகளாக இருக்கின்றன. இந்த பிரச்னையை தீர்க்க அரசியல் சட்டத்தை இயற்றியவர்கள் எந்த வகையில் தொண்டு புரிந்தார்கள்,

எந்த முறையில் இந்த பிரச்னையை அணுகினார்கள், அதன் விளைவாக பிரச்னையை தீர்க்க ஒரு வழி ஏற்பட்டதா அல்லது அதன் விளைவாக இந்த பிரச்னை இன்னும் சிக்கலாகிவிட்டதா என்பது அனைத்தையும் ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்து, அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் திருத்தம் வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் ஏற்படுமேயானால், அதற்கும் நாம் ஏற்பாடு செய்தாகவேண்டும், மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களாகிய நாம் அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யும்படியாக மத்திய சர்க்காரை வற்புறுத்த வேண்டிய கால கட்டத்திலிருக்கிறோம்.

தங்கள் மொழியின் மீது அன்பு, பற்று உலகில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களுக்கு ஏற்படுவது இயற்கையான விஷயம். ஆகவே இந்த மொழிப் பிரச்னைப்பற்றி கவனிக்கும்போது, இந்த மொழி வளர்வதற்கு வேண்டிய யோக்யதாம்சங்கள் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய மொழியா, அது நீண்ட நெடுங் காலமாக இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறதா, தமிழ் மொழி வளர்வதற்கு இந்தி மொழிக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு யோக்யதாம்சங்கள் இருக்கின்றனவா அல்லது வேறொரு மொழிதான் அந்த மாதிரி வளர்வதற்கு தகுதி வாய்ந்ததாக இருக்கிறதா என்ற ஆராய்ச்சியில் இறங்குவது உண்மையில் பிரயோஜனமற்ற விஷயமாகும். ஏனென்றால், மொழி என்பது என்ன என்று பார்ப்போமேயானால், மனிதன் உலகத்தில் தோன்றி, சமூக வாழ்வு வாழ ஆரம்பித்த காலம் முதற்கொண்டு சமூகத்தில் தங்களுக்குள் தொடர்புகளை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ள, பலரும் சேர்ந்து இயற்கையை எதிர்த்து போராடி இயற்கையிலிருந்து தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உணவுப் பொருள்களை சம்பாதிக்க அவர்கள் செய்யும்படியான முயற்சிகளுக்கு மொழி மிகவும் இன்றியமையாத கருவியாக இருந்து வருகிறது. மொழி இல்லாமல் போகுமேயானால், மனிதனுடைய கருத்துகளுக்கு உருவம் ஏற்பட முடியாது. கருத்துகளுக்கு மொழியென்ற உருவம் இல்லாமல் போனால், அவைகள் அந்தரத்தில் தொங்கும். ஆகவே, மொழி வளர்ச்சி அடையாத போனால் சமூக வாழ்வே நசித்துப் போய்விடும் என்பது உலக சரித்திரம் கண்டறிந்திருக்கக்கூடிய உண்மை. மொழியின் வளர்ச்சியை நாம் குறிப்பாக எடுத்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அந்த மொழியை பேசும்படியான சமுதாயம் எவ்வளவு வளர்ச்சி அடைந்திருக்கிறது என்பது போன்ற விஷயங்களை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால்தான், குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்தில் ஒரு மொழிக்கு ஏற்பட்டுள்ள வளர்ச்சியை நாம் கணக்கிடுவது சாத்தியமாகும். ஆகவே இந்த மொழி வளர்வதற்கு தகுதியுள்ளது, இந்த மொழி வளர்வதற்கு தகுதியற்றது என்ற பேச்சு சந்தர்ப்பம் அற்ற பேச்சு. அது பிரயோஜனமற்றது. அப்படியானால் நாம் முக்கியமாக கவனிக்க வேண்டியது என்ன என்று கேட்பீர்கள். மொழி என்பது மனிதர்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்து வளர்த்திருக்கக்கூடிய கருவி என்பதை ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். தமிழ் மக்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்து, தமிழ் சமுதாய வளர்ச்சிப் போக்கில் அவர்கள் வளர்த்து இருக்கக்கூடிய மொழி தமிழ் மொழி. ஆங்கில மொழி, பிரிட்டனில் பிறந்திருக்கக்கூடிய மக்கள், தங்கள் சமுதாய வளர்ச்சிப் போக்கில் வளர்த்து இருக்கக்கூடிய மொழி. ரஷ்ய மொழி, அந்த ரஷ்ய மக்கள் தோற்றுவித்து, அவர்களுடைய சமுதாய வளர்ச்சிப் போக்கில் வளர்த்திருக்கும் மொழி. இதே மாதிரி ஒவ்வொரு நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சமுதாயங்களில் உள்ள மக்கள் தோற்றுவித்து, வளர்த்திருக்கக்கூடிய மொழியின் மீது அருவறுப்பு காட்டுவது, அந்த மக்கலின் மீது அருவறுப்பு காட்டுவதாகும். ஆகவே, இந்த மொழிப் பிரச்னையை பார்க்கும்போது, மனிதனால் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டு வளர்க்கப்பட்டது மொழி என்பதை மனதில் கொண்டு, எந்த மனிதனாக இருக்கட்டும், தமிழ்நாட்டில் பிறந்தவனாக இருக்கட்டும், பம்பாய், மலபாரில் பிறந்தவனாக இருக்கட்டும், அல்லது இங்கிலாந்து, அமெரிக்கா தேசங்களில் பிறந்தவனாக இருக்கட்டும், உலகத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மனித சமுதாயத்தை வணங்குகிறோம், அவனுக்கு நாம் கௌரவம் அளிக்கிறோம் என்ற கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் பார்க்க வேண்டுமேயல்லாது, இந்தப் பிரச்னையில் விருப்பு, வெறுப்பு என்பதற்கு இடமில்லை என்பதை நான் முதலில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த கண்ணோட்டத்துடன், அதாவது ஒவ்வொரு நாட்டிலும் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களுக்கு, அந்தந்த மொழி பேசக்கூடிய மக்களுக்கு கௌரவம் அளிக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்ற கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இந்த

30th September 1955] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

மொழிப் பிரச்னையை பார்க்கும்போது, நமது நாட்டிலும் பல மொழிகள் பேசும் சமுதாயங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த பல்வேறு சமுதாய மக்களை நாம் கௌரவித்தாகவேண்டும் என்ற அடிப்படையில் நாம் போக வேண்டும். அந்த அடிப்படையில் நாம் பிரச்னையை அணுகினால் நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள சமுதாயங்கள் அனைத்திற்கும் சம அந்தஸ்தை கொடுக்கிறோம் என்றால்தான், அப்பேர்பட்ட நிலையில் அந்த பல்வேறு சமுதாயத்தினர் பேசக்கூடிய மொழிகளுக்கு சமமான அந்தஸ்து இருக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் தெரிவிப்பது சாத்தியமாகும். ஆகவே, இந்த அடிப்படையில் போனால் துவேஷத்திற்கு இடமிருக்க முடியாது, பரஸ்பர விரோதத்திற்கு இடமிருக்காது.

குறிப்பாக இன்றைக்கு நாம் எடுத்துப் பார்க்கும்போது, நம் தமிழ் நாடு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில், தமிழ் மொழியில் எல்லா விஷயங்களும் நடைபெற்றாகவேண்டும் என்ற உணர்வு நிச்சயமாக இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லோருக்கும் இருக்கத்தான் செய்திருக்கிறது. இது எப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டது என்பதையும் நாம் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் தேசீய இயக்கம் வளர்ந்து பலப்பட்டு, பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியத்தை எதிர்க்க வேண்டுமென்ற உணர்ச்சி மேலிட்டபோதே, நம் நாட்டில் எந்த பிரதேசத்தை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தாலும் சரி, அந்த கால கட்டத்தில் மொழிப்பற்றும் கூடவே வளர்ந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. 1905-ம் வருஷம் முதற்கொண்டு தேசீய இயக்கம் மிகவும் உச்சாணி நிலையை அடைந்து வந்திருக்கும் சமயத்தில், தமிழ் நாட்டில் பாரதியார் தோன்றியிருக்கிறார். ஆந்திராவில் வீரேசலிங்கம் பந்துலுவும், வங்காளத்தில் ரவீந்திரநாத் தாகூரும், ஹிந்துஸ்தானில் மைதிலேஸ்வரன் குப்தாவும் தோன்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு நாட்டிலும் இதே மாதிரி அன்னிய ஏகாதிபத்திய எதிர்ப்பு போராட்டங்கள் வளர்ந்த கால கட்டத்தில், அந்த நாட்டு மொழிகளை வளர்க்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமும் கூடவே வளர்ந்து வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதையும் பார்க்கிறோம். இப்படி இருக்கக்கூடிய சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நம் நாட்டில் இன்றைக்கு கூட சிலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் 'தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழ் மொழிதான் ஆட்சி மொழியாக வேண்டும், கல்லூரிகளிலும் அந்த மொழியில்தான் இன்றைக்கு பயிற்சி அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்; ஆனால் துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக தமிழ் மொழி இப்போது இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் பலவகைப்பட்ட கலைகளை போதிக்க வேண்டிய யோக்கியதாம்சங்கள் பெற்றிருக்கவில்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய திறமை அந்த மொழிக்கு இன்னும் ஏற்படவில்லை, அந்த திறமை ஏற்படுகிற வரையில் நாம் ஆங்கில மொழியை உபயோகப்படுத்தியாகவேண்டும்.' என்று இன்றைக்கு கூட பேசுகிறவர்கள் இருக்கத்தான் செய்கிறார்கள். துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக அந்த மாதிரி பேசக்கூடியவர்கள், நம் குழந்தைகளுக்கு போதிக்கக்கூடிய ஆசிரியர்களாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் சிலர் சர்வகலாசாலை ஆசிரியர்களாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். குறைந்தது இன்னும் 15, 20 வருஷங்கள் ஆங்கிலம் இன்றைக்கு இருக்கிற இடத்தில் இருக்கத்தான் வேண்டும், 20 வருஷங்களுக்கு பிறகு தமிழ் மொழிக்கு சம்பூர்ண யோக்கியதாம்சங்கள் ஏற்பட்டவுடன்தான், அந்த மொழியை ஆட்சி மொழியாக்கவேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் நாம் செய்ய முடியும் என்றும் அவர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். எனக்கு இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் பாரதியாரின் ஒரு பாட்டு ஞாபகத்திற்கு வருகிறது. தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழ்பற்றை பரப்பிய பாரதியார் அன்றைக்கு பாடினார்

" கன்னிப் பருவத்தில் அந்நாள்—என்றன்
காதில் விழுந்த திசை மொழியெல்லாம்
என்னென்னவோ பெயருண்டு—பின்னர்
யாவும் அழிவுற்றிறந்தன கண்டீர்."

என்று பாடியிருக்கிறார். அந்த நாளில் நான் எத்தனையோ மொழிகளின் பெயரை கேட்டேன். ஆனால் அவையாவும் பின்னர் அழிவுற்றன என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். உதாரணமாக இன்று இந்தி என்று பேசுகிறோமே, அந்த இந்தி என்ற ஒரு மொழி 600 வருஷத்திற்கு முன்பு இருந்தது கிடையாது. இன்று இந்தி மொழி பேசக்கூடிய பகுதிகளை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால், மதுரா பக்கத்தில் அன்றைக்கு பேசியிருக்கக்கூடிய மொழி 'ப்ரஜா,' அயோத்தி

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யில் 'அவுத்' அதற்கு பக்கத்தில் 'சப்ரா', அதற்கு பக்கத்தில் 'பலி', அதற்கு பக்கத்தில் 'மகதி', இந்த மாதிரியாக பல வகைப் பட்ட மொழிகளாக இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் காலப் போக்கில் இவையெல்லாம் ஒன்றாக மாறி 'கடிபோலி' இந்துஸ்தானியாக மாறி விட்டது. இந்த மாதிரியாக ப்ரஜா மொழி போன்ற பெயர்களெல்லாம் இல்லாமல் இறந்துவிட்டன என்று அன்றைக்கு பாரதியார் பாடியிருக்கிறார். இப்படி பாடிவிட்டு, மேலும் சொல்லுகிறார்

"கன்னிப் பருவத்தில் அந்நாள்—என்றன்
காதில் விழுந்த திசை மொழி யெல்லாம்
என்னென்னவோ பெயருண்டு—பின்னர்
யாவும் அழிவுற்றிறந்தன கண்டீர்,
தந்தை அருள்வலியாலும்—முன்பு
சான்ற புலவர் தவவலியாலும்
இந்தக்கண மட்டும் காலன்—என்னை
ஏறிட்டு பார்க்கவும் அஞ்சிருந்தான்,
இன்றொரு சொல்லினி கேட்டேன்—இனி
ஏது செய்வேன்? எனதாருயிர் மக்காள்
கொன்றிடல் போலொரு வார்த்தை—இங்கு
கூறத்தகாதவன் கூறினன் கண்டீர்!
புத்தம் புதிய கலைகள்—பஞ்ச
பூத செயல்களின் நுட்பங்கள் கூறும்.
மெத்த வளருது மேற்கே—அந்த
மேன்மை கலைகள் தமிழினில் இல்லை.
சொல்லவும் கூடுவதில்லை—அவை
சொல்லுந்திறமை தமிழ் மொழிக்கில்லை
மெல்லத்தமிழினிச் சாகும்—அந்த
மேற்கு மொழிகள் புவிமிசையோங்கும்,
என்றந்தப் பேதை உரைத்தான்—ஆ!
இந்த வசையெனக் கெய்திடலாமோ?
சென்றிடுவீர் எட்டுத் திக்கும் கலைச்
செல்வங்கள் யாவும் கொணர்ந்திங்கு சேர்ப்பீர்,
தந்தை அருள்வலியாலும்—இன்று
சார்ந்த புலவர் தவவலியாலும்,
இந்தப் பெரும்பழி தீரும்—புகழ்
ஏறிப்புவிமிசை என்றும் இருப்பேன்."

என்று 1908-ம் வருஷத்திலேயே பாரதியார் பாடி இருக்கிறார். தேசிய வளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்ட பிறகும், அந்நிய ஏகாதிபத்தியத்தை இந்நாட்டை விட்டு வெளியேற்றிய பிறகும் அவர்களுடைய பாஷை வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய நிலைமை இந்நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி அந் நிய பாஷை இன்னும் நம் நாட்டில் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று ஆசிரியர்கள் சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் முப்பது வருஷங்கள் அது இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். முப்பது வருஷங்களான பிறகும் எந்த நிலைமை ஏற்படும் என்று அவர்களால் சொல்ல முடியாது. இந் தப் பிரச்னையை இப்படிப்பட்ட பிரகிருதிகள் கையில், நம்பிக்கை இல்லாத வர்களுடைய கையில், விட்டு விட்டால் அது எந்த நிலைமையில் கொண்டு போய் விடும் என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய கையில் இந்தப் பிரச்னையை விட்டு விட்டால் இந்தப் பிரச்னையை தீர்க்கவே முடி யாது. தமிழ் மொழி கல்லூரிகளிலும் கலாசாலைகளிலும் பரப்ப வேண் டும் என்று எண்ணம் கொண்டால் அது முடியாத காரியமாகி விடும். அப்படி அவர்களுடைய கையில் விட்டு விட்டால் நிச்சயமாக இந்தப் பிரச் னையை தீர்க்கவே முடியாது. ஆகவே நான் இப்பொழுது சொல்லுகிறேன் அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலம் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று பல காரணங்கள் கொடுக்கி றார்கள். கல்லூரிகளிலும் கலாசாலைகளிலும் போதனா முறை ஆங்கிலத் தில் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதற்கும் ஹிந்தி பிரச்னைக்கும் நேரடியான சம்பந்தம் உண்டா என்பதை விளக்கிக் காட்டி பேசுகிறேன். தமிழ் மொழி வளர்ச்சி அடைந்த பிறகு அதைக் கொண்டு வரலாம் என்று சொல்லுவது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் நீந்திப்

30th September 1955] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

பழகிய பிறகு தண்ணீரில் இறங்கினால் போதும் என்று சொல்லுவது போல் இருக்கிறது. நீந்தப் பழகிய பிறகு தண்ணீரில் இறங்க வேண்டும் என்று ஒருவன் இருந்தால் இவன் ஒரு நாளும் நீந்தக் கற்றுக் கொள்ளப் போவது இல்லை. அதைப் போல இருக்கிறது தமிழ் மொழி வளர்ச்சி அடைந்த பிறகு அதைக் கொண்டு வரலாம் என்று சொல்லுவது.

உலகத்தில் இப்பொழுது எவ்வளவோ மொழிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் எப்படி வளர்ச்சி அடைந்தன என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இண்டோனேஷியா இருக்கிறது. அங்கு இண்டோனேஷிய பாஷையை மக்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியாமல் டச்சு ஏகாதிபத்தியம் தன்னுடைய பாஷையாகிய டச்சு பாஷையை வளர விட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தது. அப்படி 1949-ம் வருஷம் வரையில் இருந்தார்கள். அந்த டச்சு ஏகாதிபத்தியம் போன பிறகு அவர்கள் உடனடியாக கலாசாலை, கல்லூரி முதலிய இடங்களில் தங்களுடைய சொந்த பாஷையாகிய இண்டோனேஷிய பாஷையை புகுத்தினார்கள். அதனால் எந்த விதமான கெடுதலும் ஏற்பட வில்லை. மற்றப்படி சைனா இருக்கிறது. அங்கும் நீண்ட காலமாக சைனா பாஷையை வளர விடாமல் ஆங்கிலத்தை புகுத்தியிருந்தார்கள். ஆங்கிலத்தில் தான் எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் விஞ்ஞானம் முதலியவைகளும் நடந்து வந்தன. அதன் பிறகு ஆங்கிலத்தை எடுத்து விட்டு சைனா பாஷையை கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அப்படிக் கொண்டு வந்ததினால் அவர்களுடைய கலாசாலைகளிலும் கல்லூரிகளிலும் எந்த விதமான மாறுதலும் ஏற்பட வில்லை. அதனால் ஜனங்கள் எந்த விதத்திலும் பாதிக்கப்பட வில்லை. கலைத் துறையில் மக்கள் குறைந்து விட வில்லை, மேலும் மேலும் வளர்ந்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்று நமது பிரதம மந்திரி ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு அவர்களே தன்னுடைய சுற்றுப் பிரயாணத்தை அங்கிருந்து முடித்துக் கொண்டு வந்த பிறகு சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ஆகவே நம்முடைய தேசிய பாஷையைக் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக பரப்பலாம்.

நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் தமிழாகிய தேசிய மொழியே வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்த மொழியில் தான் நம் நாட்டில் சகல விதமான நடவடிக்கைகளும் நடக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். போதனையையும் அதில் தான் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். தமிழ் மொழியிலேதான் எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் நடக்க வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கம் சொல்லி விட்டால் அந்த மொழி வளர்ச்சி அடைய வசதி ஏற்பட்டு விடும். 1600-ம் வருஷத்திற்கு முன்பாக ஆங்கிலம் இந்த வளர்ச்சி அடைந்திருக்க முடியும் என்று நினைத்திருக்க முடியுமா? அப்படி அவர்கள் நினைத்திருக்க முடியாது. ஐரோப்பாவிலுள்ள எந்த பாஷையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் அவைகள் இப்படித்தான். இப்பொழுதுதான் ஆங்கிலத்திற்கு ரினைச்சான்ஸ் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன் பிறகுதான் இப்படிப்பட்ட கூக்குரல் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. முதலில் லத்தீன் பாஷையில்தான் பைபிள் இருந்தது. அதை ஒழிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டது. அதன் மூலம்தான் மொழி கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டது. ஜெர்மனியில் கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டது, ஐரோப்பாவில் கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டது, மற்றும் பல நாடுகளில் கிளர்ச்சிகள் ஏற்பட்டன. அவர்களுடைய கிளர்ச்சியின் விளைவாக பைபிளை லத்தீன் பாஷையில் பிரசுரிப்பதை விட்டு விட்டு ஆங்கிலத்தில் பிரசுரித்தார்கள். அதன் பிறகு தான் மக்களுடைய மொழி வளர்ச்சி அடைந்தது. அதைப் போலவே ஒரு மொழி வளர்ச்சி அடைய வேண்டும் என்றால் அது வளருவதற்கு வேண்டிய சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்காமல் இருந்தால் அது எப்படி வளர்ச்சி அடைய முடியும். வளர்ச்சி அடைந்த பிறகுதான் அதற்கு இடம் கொடுப்போம் என்று சொன்னால் நீந்தக் கற்றுக் கொண்ட பிறகுதான் தண்ணீரில் இறங்க வேண்டும் என்பதைப் போலாகும். அப்படியே சொல்லி வந்தால் என்றைக்கும் அது நடக்காது. தேசிய மொழியை இப்பொழுதே ஆரம்பித்தால் ஆரம்பத்தில் கொஞ்சம் கஷ்டம் ஏற்படலாம். அதனால் பெரிய தகராறுகள் ஏற்படப் போவதில்லை. இப்பொழுது உதாரணமாக இங்கிலீஷில் 'சைக்கிள்' என்று இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு உடனே தமிழ் வார்த்தை வரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுவதில் அவசியம் இல்லை. சைக்கிள் என்றால் இரண்டு உருளை வண்டி, இரண்டு சக்கர வண்டி என்று சொல்ல

லாம் என்றும் துவிச் சக்கர வண்டி என்று சொல்லலாம் என்றும் வந்தாலும் பிரயோசனம் இல்லை. அதில் கூட சமுஸ்கிருத வார்த்தைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அதனுல் சைக்கிள் என்ற வார்த்தையையே நாம் உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொண்டு வரலாம். ஈருருளை என்று சொல்ல வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. அதே மாதிரி பழைய வார்த்தைகளைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்வதன் மூலம் நாம் தேசிய மொழியைக் கொண்டு வரலாம். உதாரணமாக 'தோரியம்' இருக்கிறது. இதற்கு சரியான தமிழ் வார்த்தையைச் சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்று அவசியம் இல்லை. பழைய காலத்திய தமிழ் வார்த்தையை உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டியதில்லை. அந்த வார்த்தையை "தோரியம்" என்றே சொல்லி வரலாம். அதனுல் எந்த விதமான கஷ்டமும் வந்து விடாது.

இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் கலாசாலைகளின் ஆசிரியர்களுடைய மனம்தான் மாற வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் அவர்களுடைய மனம் மாறுவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. தமிழில்தான் எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளும் நடக்க வேண்டும் என்று நாம் உறுதியுடன் அவர்களிடம் சொல்ல வேண்டும். அவர்கள் அதற்குத் தயாராக இல்லை என்ருல் "நீங்கள் போய்விட்டு வாருங்கள், நீங்கள் படித்தவர்களாக இருக்கலாம், நாட்டில் வேறு படித்தவர்கள் இருக்கிருர்கள், அவர்களை நாங்கள் வைத்துக் கொள்கிறோம்" என்று நாம் அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லி விடலாம்.

The Hon. Sri C. SUBRAMANIAM : கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு மனம் மாறுதல் ஏற்படவில்லை என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டு கனம் அங்கத்தினர் பேச வேண்டாம். அவர்களிடத்தில் மாறுதல் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது. அவர்களுடைய ஆதரவு கிடைத்திருப்பதைப் பற்றி நாம் சந்தோஷப்பட வேண்டும். மாறுதல் ஏற்பட வில்லை என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டு மேலும் மேலும் பேச வேண்டாம்.

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI : மாறுதல் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது ஓரளவில் உண்மை என்பதை ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் பூரணமான மனமாறுதல் ஏற்படவில்லை என்பது என்னுடைய குற்றச் சாட்டு. அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் இன்னும் 25 வருஷங்கள் வரையில் ஆங்கிலத்தை விடாமல் பிடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தேசிய மொழியில் பற்றுள்ளவர்களுக்கு தங்கள் தங்கள் மொழி வளர்ச்சி அடைய வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சோவியத் நாடுகளில் பல மொழிகள் இருந்தன. ஆனல் ரஷ்ய ஆதிபத்தியத்திலிருந்து ஜார் காலத்தில் ரஷ்யா சாம் ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்ந்திருக்கும் மற்ற ராஜ்யங்களுக்கும் ரஷ்ய பாஷையே இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்த வந்தார்கள். அதனுல் மற்ற ராஜ்ய மக்களுக்கும் ரஷ்ய மக்களுக்கும் மனத் தாங்கல் ஏற்பட்டது. அப்படிப்பட்ட பிரச்னை இங்கு இல்லை. தமிழ், வங்காளம், ஆந்திரம் முதலிய பாஷைகளின் மீது ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் ஏகாதிபத்திய ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்தி வந்தார்கள். தேசிய இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒன்று சேர்த்து அந்த ஏகாதிபத்தியத்தை எதிர்த்தார்கள். ரஷ்ய சாம்ராஜ்யத்தில் மற்ற இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மக்கள் எப்படி ரஷ்யமொழியை எதிர்த்தார்களோ அதே போல் இந்நாட்டிலும் தமிழ், ஆந்திரர், வங்காளியர் முதலிய பல இனத்தவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தை எதிர்க்க வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டது. அதனுல் அனைவரும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியத்தை எதிர்த்துப் போராடினுர்கள். ஒற்றுமையாக வளர வேண்டும், சகல விதமான அஸ்திவாரமும் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று அன்றைய தினம் ஒற்றுமையாக இருந்து எதிர்த்துப் போராடினுர்கள். இந்நாட்டில் பரஸ்பரம் பரமாரிக் கொள்வதற்கும் ஒரு தேசிய இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மக்கள் மற்றொரு தேசிய இனத்தைச் சேர்ந்த மக்களுடன் பரஸ்பரம் பரமாரிக் கொள்வதற்கும், வியாபாரத்தை நடத்திக் கொள்வதற்கும் அரசாங்கம் ஒரே மொழியில் நடத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்ற பிரச்னைக்கு வழி காண வேண்டியது அவசியமா? அப்படிக் கண்டிருந்தால் அது சுலபமாக தீர்ந்து விடுமா வென்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். எப்படிப்பட்ட பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி நம் நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டது என்பதை

30th September 1955] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

கொஞ்சம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். 1938-ம் வருஷம் இந்நாட்டில் ஹிந்தி எதிர்ப்புப் போராட்டம் நடந்தது. 1934-ம் வருஷத்தில் ராமசாமி நாயகர் ஜஸ்டிஸ் பார்ட்டிக் கட்சிக்காக உழைத்த காலத்தில் அவருக்கு அன்றுள்ள மக்கள் ஒத்துழைப்புக் கொடுக்காமல் ஜஸ்டிஸ் கட்சி படு தோல்வி அடையச் செய்தார்கள். ஆனால் ராமசாமி நாயகர் 1938-ம் வருஷம் ஹிந்தி எதிர்ப்பு இயக்கத்தை ஆரம்பித்த போது மக்கள் அவருக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்தார்கள். அதிலிருந்து ராமசாமி நாயகருக்காக தனி ஆதரவு எதுவும் கொடுக்க வில்லை. பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்தியத்திற்கு துணையாக ஜஸ்டிஸ் பார்ட்டி இருந்த காரணத்தால் ஜஸ்டிஸ் பார்ட்டிக்காக உழைத்த ராமசாமி நாயகருக்கு 1934-ல் ஆதரவு கொடுக்காத மக்கள் ஹிந்தியை இந்நாட்டில் புகுத்த கூடாது என்று மக்களின் கருத்தை ராமசாமி நாயகர் எடுத்துச் சொன்னபோது அந்தக் கருத்திற்காக மக்கள் தானே வந்து ஆதரவு கொடுத்தார்கள் என்பதை நாம் உணர வேண்டும்.

எனவே சுயராஜ்யம் கிடைத்த பிறகு அவர்களுடைய தாய் மொழியிலேயே ஆட்சி நடைபெறும் என்று மக்கள் எண்ணினார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி வந்த பிறகு உடனடியாக தமிழிலேயே நிர்வாகம் வந்து விடும் என்று நம்பினார்கள். அப்படி எண்ணிய மக்களுக்கு, தமிழ் மொழியிலே நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்த எவ்விதமான ஏற்பாடும் செய்யாமல், கல்லூரிகளில் தமிழிலேயே பாட போதனை நடத்த வழி வகைகளைச் செய்யாமல் ஆங்கிலம் இருந்த இடத்தில் ஹிந்தி இருக்குமென்று மத்திய சர்க்கார் சொன்னால் அதை மக்கள் எப்படி ஏற்றுக் கொள்வார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். வளர்ச்சி அடையாத ஹிந்தி மொழியை ஆங்கிலம் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஸ்தானத்தில் கொண்டு வந்து வைக்கப்போகிறோம் என்று சொன்னால் ஆங்கில மொழியைக் கொண்டு பிரிட்டிஷ்காரர்கள் நம்மை ஆதிக்கம் செய்தது போலவே இன்றைக்கு ஹிந்தியைக் கொண்டு வட நாட்டார் தென்னாட்டை ஆதிக்கம் செய்ய விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்று தானே மக்கள் எண்ண முடியும். ஆகவே இப்படிப்பட்ட கருத்து மக்களுடைய எண்ணத்தில் ஊன்றிவிட்ட காலத்தில், தமிழ் மொழியை நமது ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார்களின் அரசாங்க பீடத்தில் கூட ஏற்ற மாட்டார்கள் போலிருக்கிறதே என்ற அவநம்பிக்கை வளர்ந்து வந்த காலத்தில் இந்தி எதிர்ப்புப் போராட்டத்தை ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாயகர் ஆரம்பித்தார். ஆகவே மக்கள் இந்தக் கருத்துக்கு ஆதரவாக ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாயகரை ஆதரித்தார்கள் என்பதுதான் உண்மை. ஆகவே எந்தப் பிரச்னையையும் மக்களுடைய உணர்ச்சியை மனதில் நன்கு புரிந்து கொண்டால் தான் தீர்க்க முடியும். மக்களுடைய உணர்ச்சியை நன்கு புரிந்து கொள்ளாமலேயே ஹிந்தி மொழியிடம் சிலர் ஓரேயடியாக வெறி கொண்டதினால் தான் நாட்டில் அதற்குப் பலமாக எதிர்ப்பும் கிளர்ச்சியும் ஆரம்பமாயிற்று என்று நான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக அரசியல் சட்டத்தைத் தயாரித்த போதே அந்தக் குற்றத்தைச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் சுட்டிக் காட்ட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால் அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் அவர்கள் என்ன சொன்னார்கள் :

"The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.

The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals."

இப்படி இந்த நாட்டில் அரசியல் மொழி 'ஹிந்தி' என்று அவர்கள் எப்படிச் சொன்னார்கள் ? 15 ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பின்னர் ஹிந்தி அரசியல் மொழியாக இருக்கக்கூடிய யோக்கியதாம்சங்களையெல்லாம் பெறுமா, பெறாதா என்கின்ற நிலைமை இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் போதே 8 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் அரசியல் சட்டத்தை தயாரிக்கும் காலத்தில் 'ஹிந்தி அரசியல்மொழி என்று சொன்னார்கள் என்றால் இது வெறும் எட்டுச்சுரக்காய் என்று தான் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் கொண்டிருந்த மனோபாவம் என்ன என்பதைத்தான் நாம் பார்க்க வேண்டும். அடுத்ததாக என்ன கூறுகிறார்கள் :

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"Subject to the provisions of Articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State."

ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார்கள் தங்கள் ராஜ்யத்தில் வழங்கும் மொழியையோ, அல்லது மொழிகளையோ, அல்லது ஹிந்தியையோ தங்கள் ராஜ்ய நிர்வாக மொழியாக ஆக்கிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஹிந்திக்கு எதற்காக அப்படிப்பட்ட ஸ்தானம் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்பது தான் கேள்வி. ஹிந்தி மொழியே வழங்குகிற வங்காளத்திலோ, அல்லது இதர மாகாணங்களிலோ, ஹிந்தியையோ, அல்லது தமிழையோ தங்கள் ராஜ்ய நிர்வாக மொழியாக ஆக்கிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று இவர்கள் சொல்ல முடியுமா ? அல்லது சொன்னார்களா ? இல்லையென்றால் அரசியல் சட்டத்தைத் தயாரித்தவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஏதோ உணர்ச்சி வசப் பட்டு ஒரு விதமான முடிவைச் செய்துவிட்டார்களே தவிர இது எல்லாம் நடை முறைக்கு ஏற்றதா என்பதை நினைக்கவில்லையென்றே தான் நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அடுத்தபடியாக என்ன சொன்னார்கள்;

"Under 'Special Directives,' it is said:

'It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the form, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages."

என இந்தப் பிரிவின் பிரகாரம் ஹிந்தியைப் பரப்புவதில் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு தனிப் பொறுப்பையும் சிருஷ்டிக்கிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் அந்தந்தப் பிராந்தியங்களிலுள்ள மொழிகளைப் பரப்பும் பொறுப்பு அந்தந்தப் பிராந்தியங்களில் ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார்களுக்கு உண்டு என்று சொன்னார்களா? இல்லை. அதுவேறு விஷயம். இப்படி அடிப்படை மனோபாவத்திலேயே பெரும் தவறை இழைத்துவிட்டு ஹிந்தியைப் பரப்பவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் கிளப்பினால் அதற்கு எதிர்ப்பு ஏற்படாமல் எப்படியிருக்க முடியும். இன்றைக்கும், இன்னமும் அரசியல் மொழியாகக் கூடிய அந்தஸ்தை ஹிந்தி அடையாமல் இருக்கும்போதே 8 வருஷங்களுக்கு முன் அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் ஹிந்தி அரசியல் மொழி என்று சொல்லாவிட்டால் என்ன? அது பூர்ண தகுதியை அடைந்தவுடன் அது அரசியல் மொழி என்பதாக அரசியல் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்த முடியாதா? இன்றைக்கும் பல திருத்தங்களை அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் செய்து வருகிறார்களே. அப்படியில்லாமல் தத்வார்த்தமாக கொள்கையிலே அன்றைக்கு ஹிந்தியை அரசியல் மொழி என்றதினால் தான் இந்தத் தகராறு என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

Sri K. VINAYAKAM: Sri P. T. Rajan wants to know whether Leader of the Opposition is for the introduction of Hindi or not.

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI: I have not yet finished. Sri P. T. Rajan, I am sure, will have some patience.

இந்த நாட்டிலே ஹிந்தியோ வேறு ஒரு மொழியோ மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தின் பிரதான மொழியாகவும், பெரும்பாலானவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய ஒரு இணைப்பு மொழியாகவும் இருக்கவேண்டுமா வேண்டாமா என்றால் நிச்சயமாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்றுதான் நாங்கள் கருதுகிறோம். அம்

மாதிரியான மொழி வளருவதற்கான சகல வாய்ப்புகளும் கொடுத்தாக வேண்டுமென்றும் நாங்கள் கூறுகிறோம். இந்திய நாட்டின் பொது மொழியாக ஒரு மொழி இருக்கவேண்டுமானால் அது ஹிந்தி மொழியாகத் தான் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று நாங்கள் நிச்சயமாக சொல்லுகிறோம். அதைப்பற்றி எங்களுக்கு என்றைக்குமே சந்தேகம் இருந்தது கிடையாது. ஒளிவு மறைவு இல்லாமல் சொல்லுகிறோம் ஹிந்தி மொழிதான் இந்தியாவின் பொது மொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று. அப்படிச் சொல்லும் போது அதற்கு ஜனங்களுடைய எதிர்ப்பைச் சம்பாதிக்கக் கூடாது. ஜனங்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு ஹிந்தி மொழியை வளர்க்கவேண்டும். இப்படிப்பட்ட சூழ்நிலையை இந்த நாட்டில் எப்படி ஏற்படுத்துவது என்பதுதான் இன்றைக்கு அடிப்படையான பிரச்னையாக இருக்கிறது. நேற்றைய தினம் பல கட்சிகளைச் சேர்ந்த அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசும்போது என்ன சொன்னார்கள்? மத்திய சர்க்காரின் விவகார மொழியாகவும், மத்திய அரசாங்கம் பல்வேறு ராஜ்யங்களுக்கிடையே கடிதப் போக்குவரத்து வைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கேற்ற மொழியாகவும் ஹிந்தி மொழி இருப்பதில் ஆட்சேபணை இல்லையென்று பலர் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைச் சாத்தியமாக்குவது எப்படி, அதற்கு என்னென்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைத்தான் நாம் பிரதானமாகப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

இந்தப் பிரச்னையை மேலெழுந்தவாரியாக, தத்துவார்த்த ரீதியாகப் பார்க்காமல், பிரத்தியட்சக் கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு கவனிக்கவேண்டும். முதன் முதலாக என்ன செய்யவேண்டும்? அந்தந்த பிரதேச மொழியை வளர்ப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளையும் உடனடியாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். பிரதேச மொழியை அந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஆதிக்க மொழியாக ஆக்குவதற்கு வேண்டிய காரியங்களைச் செய்யாத ஒரு காரணத் தால்தான் மேலும் மேலும் ஹிந்திக்கு எதிர்ப்பு வளருவதற்கு இடம் ஏற் படுகிறது. ஆகவே, பிரதேச மொழிகள் ராஜ்யத்தில் தங்களுக்குரிய ஸ்தானத்தை முதலில் அடையச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

கேள்வித் தாளை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். எல்லாக் கேள்விகளைப் பற்றியும் எங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களைத் தெரிவிக்க இப்பொழுது நேரம் இல்லை. ஆகவே, ஒன்றிரண்டு கேள்விகளுக்கு மட்டும் எங்களுடைய கருத்தைத் தெரிவிக்கின்றோம். கேள்வித் தாளின் இரண்டாவது பக்கத்தில், "பி" என்னும் பிரிவின், (4) (ஏ) கேள்வியில் கேட்டிருப்பதென்ன ?

***Section B. Administration—Public services.*—4 (*a*) To what extent would the replacement of English by Hindi as the medium of the Union Public Service Examinations place persons belonging to the non-Hindi speaking areas at a disadvantage as compared to those in the Hindi speaking areas?**

என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது, மத்திய அரசாங்கம் மத்திய பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் மூலமாக நடத்தும் பரீக்ஷைகள் ஆங்கிலத்தின் மூலமாக நடத்தி வரப்படுவதற்குப் பதிலாக ஹிந்தியின் மூலமாக நடத்தப் பட்டால், ஹிந்தி பேசப்படாத பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு எந்த அள வுக்கு அதனால் அசௌகரியம் ஏற்படும் என்பது கேள்வி. இப்படிப் பட்ட ஒரு கேள்வியைக் கேட்டிருப்பதற்கு அஸ்திவாரம் என்ன ? ஆங்கிலம் வகித்துவரக்கூடிய இடத்தை ஹிந்தி என்றைக்கு ஏற்றுக் கொள்வது சாத் தியம்? மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தால் நடத்தப்படும்படியான பரீக்ஷைகள் ஆங்கிலத்திற்குப் பதில் ஹிந்தியின் மூலமாக நடத்தப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அப்பொழுது என்ன ஆகும் ? கல்லூரிகளில் ஆங்கிலத்திற்கு பதில் ஹிந்தியிலேயே இன்றைக்கு சகல பாடங்களும் போதிக்கப்பட்டால் அல்லாமல் அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை ஏற்படுவது சாத்தியம் அல்ல. இதை அவர்கள் திட்டவட்டமாகச் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்ல வில்லை. கேள்வி எழுந்திருக்கக்கூடிய அஸ்திவாரத்தைத்தான் நான் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். "ஆங்கிலத்திற்குப் பதில் ஹிந்தி என்ற நிலைமை ஏற்படு மானால்" என்று சொன்னால் அதனுடைய அர்த்தம் என்ன ? இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லாப் பிரதேசங்களிலும் வசிக்கக்கூடிய, தமிழ்

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [30th September 1955

நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய, ஆந்திர நாட்டில் வகிக்கக்கூடிய, வங்காள நாட்டில் வகிக்கக்கூடிய, மற்றும் எல்லா மொழி பேசக்கூடியவர்களும் வகிக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களிலும், எங்கு வேண்டுமானாலும், கல்லூரிகளில் இருக்கக்கூடிய போதனாமுறை பூராவும் இன்றைக்கு ஹிந்தியில் இருந்தால்தான் ஆங்கிலத்திற்குப் பதிலாக ஹிந்தி அந்த இடத்தைப் பெறுவது என்பது சாத்தியம். அதற்கு இடம் இந்த நாட்டில் என்றைக்கும் ஏற்படமுடியாது. ஏனென்றால், கல்லூரிகளில் ஆங்கிலத்திற்குப் பதிலாக அந்தந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் பேசப்படும் பிரதேச மொழியாகத்தான் இருக்கமுடியும். அதைப் போலவேதான் தமிழ்நாட்டில் தமிழ் மொழியின் மூலமாகத் தான் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளி முதல் கல்லூரி வரையில் போதனாமுறை இருக்கமுடியும். ஆங்கிலம் போய்விட்டால் அதற்குப் பதிலாக தமிழ்தான் போதனாமொழியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று தமிழ் நாட்டவர்கள் சொல்வார்களேயொழிய ஆங்கிலத்திற்குப் பதிலாக ஹிந்தி வரவேண்டுமென்று யாரும் சொல்ல மாட்டார்கள். (Interruption by an hon. Member.) பம்பாய் சமாசாரம் வேறு. அதற்கு நான் போக விரும்பவில்லை. பம்பாய் மந்திரிகள் போக்கைப்பற்றி நான் பேசவில்லை. ஆனால், நம் ராஜ்யத்தில் ஹிந்தி மொழி கல்லூரிகளில் வருவதற்கு ஆதரவு எங்கும் கிடைக்காது என்று தெரியும். இவ்விதம் கேள்விக்கு இடமே இல்லை. இதுவரை செய்தது மாதிரி இதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியை நாம் நிச்சயமாக செய்து கொடுத்துத் தான் ஆகவேண்டும்.

யூனியன் பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் பரீக்ஷை நடத்தும்போது, அந்தந்தப் பிரதேச மொழியிலேயே நடத்தித்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். இடைக்காலத்தில் வேண்டிய அளவுக்கு இந்த நாட்டில் ஒரு சுமுகமான நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்தியாகவேண்டும். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்தால் நிச்சயமாக முடியும். இது ஒரு பிரமாதமான விஷயம் அல்ல.

நமது ராஜ்யத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் இன்றைக்கு ஆங்கிலத்தில் எல்லா வேலைகளும் நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. நமக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு அந்த அளவுக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியும் என்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை. தெரியாது. இருந்தாலும் இதை ஒரு குறையாக நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்திருக்கத்தான் வேண்டுமென்றும் நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆங்கிலம் அந்த அளவுக்குத் தெரியாமல் போனாலுங்கூட, மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டு பேப்பர்களைப் பார்த்து வேண்டிய உத்தரவு போடுவதற்கு அவர்களுக்குத் திறமை இருக்கமுடியும். திறமை இருக்கிறது. திறமை இருக்கத்தான் செய்யும். இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் முதல் மந்திரியாக இருப்பவருக்கு ஆங்கிலம் அந்த அளவுக்கு இல்லாவிட்டாலும் ராஜ்யத்தில் நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவதற்குத் திறமை இருக்கும்போது, அதே மாதிரி மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலும் அதே நிலைமை இருப்பதால் எவ்விதமான இடைஞ்சலும் கிடையாது. ஆகவே, ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்பது அவசியம் இல்லை. ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்தால்தான் ஆட்சியை நடத்தமுடியும் என்ற நிலைமை இருக்கக்கூடாது. அதேமாதிரிதான் ஹிந்தி தெரியாதவர்களால் ஆட்சி நடத்தமுடியாது என்று நிலைமை ஏற்படக்கூடாது. ஹிந்தி வளருகிற வரை, அந்த நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிற வரை மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டு காரியங்களைச் செய்யமுடியும். தேவையான மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிப்பதற்கு மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் இது பத்தியமாகும். மனக் கசப்பைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்துவது சாத்தியம்.

எண்கள் விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். பத்து ரூபாய் நோட்டிலே 1 என்னும் எண் ஹிந்தியில் எழுதப்படும்போது எப்படியிருக்கிறது பாருங்கள். 10 என்பதை ஹிந்தியில் எழுதும்போது அதிலுள்ள 1 என்னும் எண் எப்படிச் கோணலாக இருக்கிறது பாருங்கள். 9-க்கும் 6-க்கும் ஹிந்தி லிபியில் எழுதும்போது வித்தியாசமே தெரியாது. அப்படிப்பட்ட முறையில் ஹிந்தியில் எதற்காக எழுதவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். சாதாரணமாக நடை முறையில் இருக்க உலக மெல்லாம் வழங்கிவரக் கூடிய, எண்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதை எல்லோரும் சுலபமாகப் புரிந்து

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கொள்வார்கள். அப்படியிருக்க எதற்காக புரியாத, சந்தேகமாகவுள்ள ஹிந்தியில் எழுத வேண்டும் ? அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் திட்டவட்டமாகச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருப்பது என்ன ?

'The form of numerals to be used for the official purpose of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals'.

என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிச் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கும்போது, அதை மாற்றலாமா மாற்றக்கூடாதா என்பது பார்லிமெண்டோ சட்டசபையோ நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டிய விஷயம் என்றும் அதில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் எவ்விதமான மாற்றமும் கொண்டு வராமல்கூட, இன்றைக்கு இன்டர்நேஷனல் எண்ணை அப்படியே வைத்துக் கொள்ளாமல் அதற்குப் பதிலாக ஹிந்தி எண்ணைப் போடுவதினால் லாபம் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. அதனால் அனுவசியமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களின் மனக்கசப்பை வேண்டுமென்றே உண்டாக்குவதாகும்.

மணி ஆர்டர் பாரத்தில் எந்த மொழியில் அச்சடிப்பது என்ற பிரச்னை இருக்கிறது. தமிழ்நாட்டைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் அந்தப் பாரங்கள் தமிழிலேயே இருக்கலாம். தமிழில் மணி ஆர்டர் பாரத்தைப் பூர்த்தி செய்யக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு தமிழ்ப் பாரங்களைக் கொடுக்கலாம். ஹிந்தி தெரியாதவர்களுக்கு எதற்காக ஹிந்தியில் எழுதப்பட்டுள்ள பாரங்களைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் ? மணி ஆர்டர் பாரங்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் தமிழிலும் இருக்கவேண்டும். ரயில்வே டிக்கட்டில் என்ன முறை அனுஷ்டிக்கப்படுகிறது ? உதாரணமாக, திருச்சிராப்பள்ளியில் உள்ள ஸ்டேஷனுக்குச் சென்று சென்னைக்கு ஒரு டிக்கட் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால், அந்த டிக்கட்டில் தமிழிலும் அல்லவா 'சென்னை' என்ற பெயர் அச்சடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது ? ரயில்வே இலாகாவும் தபால் தந்தி இலாகாவைப்போல அகில இந்திய இலாகாதானே ? அப்படியிருக்க அவர்கள் தமிழில் ஊரின் பெயரை அச்சடித்திருக்கவில்லையா ? அப்படியே மணியார்டர் பாரம் விஷயத்திலும் ஏன் அனுஷ்டிக்கக்கூடாது ? அதில் என்ன கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது ? யாதொரு கஷ்டமும் இருக்க முடியாது. அவசியமாக ஹிந்தியில் எழுதப்பட்ட மணியார்டர் பாரம்தான் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது கூடாது. நீண்ட நெடுங்காலமாக ரயில்வே இலாகாவில் இந்த முறை சாத்தியமாக இருக்கும்போது தபால் தந்தி இலாகாவை மட்டும் அந்த முறை ஏன் கட்டுப்படுத்தக்கூடாது ? பைத்தியக்காரத்தனமாகப் ஹிந்தியை இம்மாதிரி விஷயங்களில் புகுத்துவதினால் மக்களுடைய வெறுப்புதான் ஏற்படுமேயொழிய ஹிந்திக்கு ஆதரவு இருக்கமுடியாது. மேலும் மேலும் வெறுப்புக்குத் தான் இடம் கொடுப்பதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால், இதை முடித்தாகவேண்டும். இந்த வகையில் செய்தால் . . .

DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will rise to-day at 1 p.m. There are leaders of some other parties who are anxious to speak.

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI : ஆகவே, நான் ஜாஸ்தி நேரம் பேசவில்லை. சீக்கிரம் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் நாம் உடனடியாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும், மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தில் நீண்ட நெடுங்காலமாக ஆங்கிலம் இருந்துவந்ததைப் போல, ஆங்கிலம் நீடித்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பவில்லை. ஆனால், காலவரையறை போடவேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லுகிறோம். இப்படிப்பட்ட சூழ்நிலையை ஏற்படுத்தினால்தான் துரிதத்திலே இந்தியாவுக்கு என்று ஒரு மொழி நல்ல முறையில் வளருவதற்கு சாத்தியமாகும். அந்த முறையில் நாம் காரியங்களைச் செய்தாகவேண்டும்.

ஹிந்தி மொழியைப்பற்றியும் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் நான் கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கேள்வித்தாளைப் பார்த்தால், அதில் இன்னொரு கேள்வி இருக்கிறது. அதாவது 'சம்ஸ்கிருதத்தை வளர்ப்பதற்கு, அதற்கு ஊக்கம் அளிப்பதற்கு என்ன செய்தாகவேண்டும் ?' என்று இருக்கிறது. இது என்ன கேள்வி ? கேள்வித்தாளில் இந்தக் கேள்வியைப் பார்த்ததும் எனக்கு முதலில் ஒன்றுமே விளங்கவில்லை. சமஸ்கிருதத்திற்கும் இந்த

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [30th September 1955

நாட்டில் இருக்கும் அரசாங்க மொழிக்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் என்று யோசனை செய்தேன். இந்தக் கேள்வி சம்பந்தமில்லாத கேள்வியாக அல்லவா இருக்கிறது என்றுகூட நான் முதலில் நினைத்தேன். அரசியல் சட்டத்தைப் பார்த்த பிறகுதான் எனக்கு விஷயம் புரிந்தது. அரசியல் சட்டத்திலே 351-வது செக்ஷனிலே சொல்லியிருப்பதாவது :

" It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the eighth schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages."

ஹிந்தி மொழியை வளர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அதற்கு வழியை அரசியல் சட்ட கர்த்தாக்களே மேற்படி பிரிவில் காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஹிந்தியினுடைய சொற் களஞ்சியத்தை மேலும் மேலும் வளர்ப்பதற்கு மேலும் செழுமைப்படுத்துவதற்கு மற்ற மொழிகளிலிருந்து புதிய புதிய சொற்களைச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆனால் பிரதானமாக சமஸ்க்ருதத்திலிருந்து நிறைய சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று மேற்படி பிரிவில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதைப் பார்த்த பிறகுதான் சமஸ்க்ருதத்திற்கும் இந்தக் கேள்வித்தாளில் இடம் கொடுத்திருப்பது ஏதோ பொருத்தம்—தூரப் பொருத்தமாவது இருக்கிறதென்று தெரிந்துகொண்டேன்.

இந்த ஷரத்து இருக்கும் வரையில், ஹிந்தி மொழி இந்த நாட்டில் அரசியல் மொழியாக ஆவது என்பது சாத்தியம் இல்லை என்று நான் நிச்சயமாகக் கூறுகிறேன். இந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களை மட்டும் நான் சொல்லவில்லை ; ஹிந்துஸ்தானி பேசக்கூடிய பிரதேசமாகிய ஐக்கிய மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களுடைய மொழியாகவும் ஹிந்தி ஆகமுடியாது ; பீஹாரில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மக்களுடைய மொழியாகவும் ஆகமுடியாது ; வங்காளிகள் மொழியாகவும் ஆக முடியாது ; ஹிந்தியைத் தாய் மொழியாகக் கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடிய எந்த ராஜ்யத்திலும்கூட அது மக்கள் மொழியாக ஆகமுடியாது. அகில இந்திய ரேடியோவை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், ஐக்கியமாகாணத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் பல கிளர்ச்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் அகில இந்திய ரேடியோவில் பேசக்கூடிய ஹிந்தி பலருக்குப் புரியாத ஒருமொழியாக இருக்கிறது. அது சாதாரண மக்களுக்குப் புரியவே புரியாது. ஏன் புரியவில்லை ? ஏனென்று கேட்டால் எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் ஹிந்தி சமஸ்கிருதத்திலிருந்து வார்த்தைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறது. ஹிந்தி மொழி வளர்ச்சியடைந்ததைப்பற்றி நான் சொன்னேன். பல மொழிகளாகச் சேர்ந்து " खडी बोली " என்று ஒரு பாஷை ஏற்பட்டது. " பெர்ஷியன் " பாஷையிலிருந்து பல பாஷைகள் ஏற்பட்டன. மற்ற மொழிகளிலிருந்தும் பல வார்த்தைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு ஹிந்துஸ்தானி என்பது இயற்கையாக வளர்ந்தது. மகாத்மா காந்தி பிரசாரம் செய்தகாலத்தில் அவர் ஹிந்தி வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஹிந்துஸ்தானிதான் வேண்டுமென்று அவர் சொன்னார். ஆனால் அரசியல் சட்டம் இயற்றப்பட்ட காலத்தில் சமஸ்கிருதத்திலிருந்து அதிகமான வார்த்தைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய ஹிந்தி வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. இந்த ஹிந்திக்கு நான் ஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஹிந்தி ஒரு அழகான பாஷை என்று சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றால், ஹிந்தியில் " हिन्दी एक मृदु भाषा है। " என்று நான் சொல்லுவேன். ஆனால் அது வட இந்தியாவில் இருப்பவர்களுக்குப் புரியவேபுரியாது. காஷ்மீரில்போய் இந்தமாதிரி நான் சொன்னால் அங்கிருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றுமே புரியாது. 1953-ல் நான் காஷ்மீருக்குச் சென்று அங்கு ஒரு தொழிலாளர் கூட்டத்தில் பேசும்போது நான் பேசுகிற பாஷை அவர்களுக்குப் புரியவே இல்லை. அதன்பேரில் ஒரு தகராறு ஏற்பட்டது. பிறகு எனது நண்பர் டாக்டர் அஹமட் என்பவர் பேசினார்

அவர் பேசியதும் அங்கு உள்ளவர்களுக்குப் புரியவில்லை. அதற்குக்காரணம் என்னவென்றால், அங்கிருப்பவர்கள் "பெர்ஷியன்" பாஷையிலிருந்து எழுந்திருக்கக்கூடிய பாஷையைப் பேசக்கூடியவர்கள். ஆகையால் இந்த மாதிரி பல பாஷைகளிலிருந்து வார்த்தைகள் சேர்ந்து உண்டாகியிருக்கக்கூடிய பாஷைதான் ஹிந்துஸ்தானியேதவிர சமஸ்கிருதத்திலிருந்து மட்டுமே வார்த்தைகளைச் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு உண்டானது அல்ல. சமஸ்கிருதத்திலிருந்து எழுந்திருக்கக்கூடிய மொழி சாதாரண மக்களுடைய மொழியாக இருக்கமுடியாது. இன்றைக்கு நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சர்வகலாசாலைகளில் சமஸ்கிருதத்தைப் பயிலுவதற்கு ஊக்கம் அளிக்க வேண்டுமா, வேண்டாமா என்று கேட்டால், ஊக்கம் அளிப்பது அவசியமில்லை என்றுதான் நான் கூறுவேன். சமஸ்கிருதத்தைப் படிப்பது எதற்குப் பிரயோஜனம் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். "சமஸ்கிருதம்" என்ற சொல் பிரியமாக இருக்கிறதா ? அந்தச் சொல்லை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், "सम्यक् कृतम्" அதாவது, நன்றாகச் செய்யப்பட்ட ஒரு பாஷை என்று அர்த்தம். இயற்கையாகச் செய்யப்பட்ட ஒரு பாஷை அல்ல. இந்த நாட்டில் எந்தப் பகுதி மக்களுடைய பாஷையாகவும் சமஸ்கிருதம் இருந்தது கிடையாது. புராதன காலத்தில் சாதாரண மக்கள் பேசுகின்ற பாஷையாக சமஸ்கிருதம் இருந்ததே கிடையாது. சாதாரண மக்களுக்குப் புரியக்கூடாத—அவர்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடாதென்பதற்காகவே ஆதிக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சில வகுப்பார்கள் என்றென்றைக்கும் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தினாலோ என்னமோ தெரியாது—மக்களுக்குப் புரியாத, மக்களிடத்தில் பழகாத ஒரு செயற்கையான பாஷையாக சமஸ்கிருதத்தை வளர்த்து வந்தார்கள். சமஸ்கிருதத்தின் இலக்கணத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலோ அது கர்ணகடூரமான ஒரு இலக்கணம். சமஸ்கிருதம் பயிலவேண்டுமென்றால் அதிலுள்ள வேற்றுமை உருபுகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டோமானால், உதாரணமாக ராமன் என்ற சொல்லுக்கு

"रामः रामौ रामाः

रामम् रामौ रामान्......"

என்று "நெட்டுரு"ப் பண்ணவேண்டும். அதேபோல் ஒரு verb-ஐ "गम् = to go" என்பதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டோமானால்,

गच्छामि गच्छावः गच्छामः

गच्छसि गच्छथः गच्छथ

गच्छति गच्छतः गच्छन्ति

என்று "நெட்டுரு"ப் பண்ணவேண்டும். ஐயோ, உருப்போட நான் பட்டபாடு எனக்குத் தெரியும்! என்சொந்த அனுபவத்தைக் கொண்டு நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இவ்வளவு கடினமான grammar-ஐக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள நான் பட்டபாடு சொல்லிமுடியாது. ஒரேஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்லுகிறேன். சாதாரண மக்களுக்குப் புரியாதபடி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதற்கு ஒரே ஒரு உதாரணம். "சம்பூ ராமாயணம்" என்பதை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். அதாவது prose-உம் poetry-யும் கலந்திருக்கக்கூடிய ராமாயணம். அதை யார் இயற்றினார் என்று கேட்டால் போஜன் இயற்றினாராம். அந்த ராமாயணத்தில் நடுவில் ஒரே ஒரு வார்த்தை இருந்தது. அந்த வார்த்தை மிகப் பெரிய வார்த்தை ; ஒரே வார்த்தை. அந்த வார்த்தை

"तत्रत्यविचित्रतरशातकुंभस्तंभाग्र

प्रत्यग्रप्रत्युप्तस्फाटकशिलासाल भंजिकापुंज--

करतलकलितनिजोपलमयकलशमुखात्"

என்பது ஆகும். இவ்வளவு பெரிய வார்த்தையைப் படிப்பது எப்படி? அந்த வார்த்தையைப் படிப்பதற்குள் எவ்வளவு உதைகள் வாங்கியிருக்கிறேன்! தப்பாய் படித்தால் தாத்தா உதைப்பார்! உதைமேல் உதை வாங்கியிருக்கிறேன்! அவ்வளவு கஷ்டப்பட்டுப் படித்த அது இன்றைக்குப்

பிரயோஜனப்பட்டதா என்று தெரியவில்லை. அது ஒரு "கீர்வாண" பாஷையாம்! அதாவது யாருடைய பாஷை ? தேவர்களுடைய பாஷை யாம் ! இந்த நாட்டு மக்களால் பேசப்படக்கூடிய பாஷையே நமக்குத் தேவையே அல்லாமல், தேவர்களுடைய பாஷை நமக்குப் பிரயோஜனப் படப்போவதில்லை. தேவர்களே அந்த பாஷையை வைத்துக்கொள்ளட்டும். வேண்டுமானால் ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்கள் அதை வைத்துக்கொள்ளட்டும். இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சமூகவளர்ச்சி எப்படி ஏற்பட்டது, அந்தக் காலத்தில் சமூகத்தில் வாழ்க்கையை மக்கள் எப்படி நடத்திவந்திருக் கிறார்கள் என்பதை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்வதற்கு முக்கியமாக சமஸ்கிருதம் தேவையாகத்தான் இருக்கும். ஆகவே, பாஷை ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்கள் நிச்சயமாக சமஸ்கிருதத்தில் புலமை யுடையவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டுமே யல்லாமல், இந்த நாட்டில் தமிழை வளர்ப்பதற்கு, ஹிந்துஸ்தானியை வளர்ப்பதற்கு சமஸ்கிருதத்திற்கு ஊக்கம் அளிக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. மக்களுடைய, சாதாரண வாலிபர்களுடைய உழைப்பை வீணுக் காமல், அதற்குப் பதிலாக வேறு மொழியைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள அவர் களுக்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்க வேண்டும்.

கடைசியாக ஒரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலே மாணவர்கள் எந்த மொழியைக் கற்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டால், ஹிந்தியைக் கட்டாயமாகக் கற்கவேண்டுமா, வேண்டாமா என்று கேட்டால், இந்த நாட்டில் பேசப்படும் பல்வேறு மொழிகளில் வேறு ஏதாவது ஒரு மொழியை அவன் கட்டாயமாகப் பயிலத்தான் வேண்டும் என்று போட்டாகவேண்டும். அது ஹிந்தியாக இருக்கட்டும், பஞ்சாபியாக இருக்கட்டும், மராத்தியாக இருக்கட்டும், தெலுங் காக இருக்கட்டும், பரவாயில்லை. அதேமாதிரி மற்றப் பிரதேசங்களில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களும் இந்த ராஜ்ஜியத்தில் வழங்கும் ஒரு மொழியைக் கட்டாயமாகப் பயில வேண்டும் என்று போடவேண்டும். அப்போது தான் இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய பல்வேறு மொழிகளுக்குள் பரஸ்பரத் தொடர்பு ஏற்பட்டு இலக்கிய களஞ்சியம் மேலும்மேலும் வளர சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்பட்டு ஒற்றுமை என்பது ஏற்படும். சமுதாய அமைப்பு மாறக்கூடிய காலத்தில் சுரண்டும் நிலைமை இந்த நாட்டில் மறையக்கூடிய காலத்தில் ஒரே மொழி ஏற்படும். அது ஹிந்தியாகவும் இருக்காது. தமிழாகவும் இருக்காது. வங்காளியாகவும் இருக்காது. இந்த நாட்டில் வழங்கும்படி யான எந்த மொழியாகவும் இருக்காது. அது ஒரு புது மொழியாக இருக்கும். அதை விட்டுவிட்டு, இப்போது ஒரு பொதுமொழி வேண்டு மென்பதற்காக செயற்கை ரூபமாக ஒரு மொழியை ஏற்படுத்துவது சரியல்ல. இந்தக் கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இந்த மொழிப் பிரச்னையைப் பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இன்னும் பல யோசனை கள் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று இருந்தேன். ஆனால் நேரம் இல்லாததால் இதற்குமேல் அதிகம்பேச விரும்பவில்லை.

அரசாங்கம் **Official Language Commission**-க்கு பதில் தயாரித்து அனுப்புவதற்கு முன்பாக இந்த சபையைக் கலந்தாலோசிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த விவாதம் மட்டும் போதாது. சபையில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சிலரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அவர்களுடைய யோசனைகளைக் கொண்டு சர்க்கார் இந்தக் கேள்வித்தாளுக்குப் பதிலைத் தயாரிக்க வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் கக்ஷியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களைக் கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஆனால் இதைக் கக்ஷிப் பிரச்னையாக பாவிக்கக்கூடாது. இதை இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களின் பிரச்னையாக பாவித்து எல்லோருக் கும் பொருந்தக்கூடிய ஒரு ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளைக் கொண்டுமட்டும் ஒருபதிலைத் தயாரிப்பதை விட்டுவிட்டு, எல்லோருடைய ஒத்துழைப்பையும் பெற்று ஒரு கமிட்டி நியமிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கடைசியில் அந்த பதிலை மீண்டும் இந்த சபையில் விவாதிப்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்போதுதான் திட்டவட்டமாக ஒவ்வொரு குறிப்பிட்ட கேள்விக்கும் எப்படி பதில் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்பதை ஆலோசனை செய்யமுடியும். வேண்டிய திருத்தங்களைக் கொடுத்து, ஏகோபித்த முறையில் பதிலை அளிப்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கவேண்டும். இந்த நாட்டில் ஒற்றுமை ஏற்படவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால் மக்களின் மீது பாஷையை திணிக்கக்கூடிய சூழ்நிலையை மாற்றி, அவரவர்களது

30th September 1955] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

பாஷையை மேலும் மேலும் வளர்ப்பதற்கான சூழ்நிலையை உண்டாக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய வழிவகைகளை யெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

DEPUTY SPEAKER: May I know whether Leaders of other parties want to speak? At 1 p.m. the Hon. the Leader of the House has to reply to the discussion.

SRI P. T. RAJAN: Sir, I think the Hon. the Leader of the House will not be able to reply within a short time. So, shall we sit in the afternoon? This subject is so important, having been made important by the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition. It may be worthwhile to continue the sitting this evening. If it is felt that it is not possible to give an opportunity to other Members who want to reply, they may seek some other opportunity of speaking elsewhere. But I must humbly submit to you and to the Hon. the Leader of the House that we may sit this evening in view of the importance of the subject.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: The difficulty is this, I have to be present elsewhere in the evening. I was hoping that this would be over by 1 p.m. to-day. I have to be present in the Council in the evening. Also I have to attend an informal meeting of the Cabinet at about 2 p.m. At 4 p.m. I have another engagement to meet the Malabar members for discussing the Plan. So, I am afraid that it will not be possible to have any afternoon session. Instead of that, we may sit till 1-30. As far as I am concerned, I am prepared to give up my time if Leaders of other parties are anxious to give out their opinion. After all, I have to be guided by them. So, I give up my time.

SRI K. UPPI: With regard to the House sitting till 1-30, I am all anxious to listen to the discussion here on this subject. But it will be inconvenient for us to sit here till 1-30 as it will interfere with our prayer time. So, I request the Hon. the Leader of the House not to press his demand to sit till 1-30 p.m. On the other hand, I suggest that we may have a night sitting to-day. We may sit after 8 p.m.

DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon. the Leader of the House has expressed his difficulty to sit in the evening. He has got some other engagement in the evening. So, he is unable to be present here in the afternoon.

SRI K. UPPI: We may sit at night after 8 p.m.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM: We may sit to-morrow, Sir.

DEPUTY SPEAKER: Many have booked their berths to-day.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM: We are not inconveniencing those Members who are very keen on going home. The subject is a very important one. The Leaders of parties are anxious to express their views.

* Dr. K. B. MENON : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I shall not take much time. I am very glad that the House has an opportunity to discuss the question of language which is so vital for the nation, both in the present and in the future. The most memorable service which the British rendered through Lord Macaulay was the writing of that famous minute by which English was made the medium of intelligentia of India became the spearhead of the fight for freedom motives that prompted the British to do it, there is no denying the fact that it came in as a very powerful instrument in the hands of the nationalists of India for education, agitation and organisation of the national movement. That was one of the reasons why the intelligentzia of India became the spearhead of the fight for freedom because through English, ideas could flow from outside into India and circulate within India. Though during the time of the movement objections were raised to English being made the medium of instruction, to even English being spoken by the people of India, we made effective use of that and it was Mahatma Gandhi who first brought the idea of having Hindi as the national language of the country. That was a very clever, calculated and constructive move on the part of Mahatmaji. English failed because the common man in India looked upon English as a foreign language. Hindi is going to succeed because Hindi is not accepted as a foreign language by any in India. If we take the so-called 14 national languages of India and if we prepare a basic list of words, I am perfectly sure that 60 to 80 per cent of the words will be common to all these languages. That is one reason. Another reason which may come in as something new is this. Whether the people of the South feel that the Northeners are imposing Hindi on the South or not, I wish to submit that Hindi is a native of the South and not a native of the North. If we go back to history when Aurangazeb came during the closing days of his rule to the South, he had Hindus as his advisers, financiers and clerks. It was they who developed Hindi—a mixture of Sanskrit and Persian words. That Hindi when it migrated to the North got a greater admixture of Persian and Urdu. This is evidenced by the fact that even to-day between the text-books of Hindi Pracharak Sabha of the North and those of the Hindi Pracharak Sabha of the South, there is a great deal of difference. The student of the South will not be able to understand the text-books that are prescribed for the Hindi Pracharak of the North. Therefore, my submission is that Hindi is not foreign to the people of the South. When I talk of the South, I am not meaning Dravidasthan. But what I mean is the geographical south, the area south of the Vindhyas and the Satwaras. If you take that, certainly Hindi is not an alien language or is not even a Northern India language imposed upon the people of the South. My submission then is that if we are able to project properly Hindi, it will certainly become the most popular language in the whole of India. In this connection, I would like to say a few words about the 14 languages that are called the national languages of India. I believe that the term " national language " is used more as a matter of catering to the sentiments of the people of the localities than because it is really the national language of India.

30th September 1955] [Dr. K. B. Menon]

When we talk of a national language, we mean the language spoken by the people throughout the length and breadth of the country which these 14 languages are not. That is the reason why I stated " so-called national languages ". To the mother-tongue one will naturally have an attachment. That attachment is sentimental. Though I may respect sentiments, I am not prepared to accept that and act upon it when it comes to a matter of implementation in a National Plan. My feeling is that if the Union Government is able to project Hindi as the official language of India and if the Union Government is able to make the people of India feel that it is their language, I am sure that Hindi will challenge those 14 languages and will push those 14 languages to the background. That feeling and that problem are bound to come. Certain steps are consciously or unconsciously being taken by the Union Government. A circular, it seems, has been issued by Panditji that when Ambassadors meet abroad or when Government officials who are sent abroad meet, they should talk in the national language of India or the official language of India. That is to create a sense of pride and a sense of unity in the minds of the people of India when they are abroad. After all, our Union is an infant Union, not even a decade old. We have not yet built that pride and that feeling of unity and affection in our country. When that feeling of pride, affection and attachment comes in us, of course a pride of our national language will also come along with it. From that point of view, I will feel a greater pride in speaking the official or national language of India than in speaking a local language. After all, as I said, attachment to the mother-tongue is only sentimental. In a world that is shrinking and in a world that is fast changing, people must adjust themselves to the changing conditions. It is very necessary that there must be a change-over in people's sentiments and loyalties. As we develop from the feudal stage to a higher industrial stage which we are aiming at to-day, I feel that these local loyalties which have a colour of feudalism about them, will also recede to the background and higher loyalties will take their place. Therefore it is I contend that Hindi, if properly projected, will challenge the 14 languages and will become the national or official language of our country.

I shall now take up the issues raised in the questionnaire one by one and dispose them of by saying a few words on them. If the Government's objective is to be achieved, my submission is that Hindi should be simplified. If the common man is to learn Hindi and if it is to become popular, it should be simplified. Hindi is a dead language, it has not been in use for long and it does not actively affect the life of the people of the country. Therefore, my submission is that the Central Government should take steps to simplify the grammer of Hindi, to change the character and if necessary to change the script of Hindi. If the script of that language is to be changed, an amendment of the Constitution may be necessary. I feel that the adoption of the Roman script may make the position more convenient for a country where the people speak different languages. It might be more convenient to learn a language in the Roman script. It is already adopted in the Army and there is no

reason why it could not be made general. If it was made general, I am sure it will solve many a problem which Hindi is likely to face in the near future.

As for the languages to be adopted in schools and universities, I feel that so far as primary schools are concerned, the mother-tongue may be adopted. Even in the secondary school stage, **mother-tongue** could be adopted as the medium of instruction. But, I feel that in the universities, the medium of instruction must be, for some time to come, English. But, as and when Hindi becomes popular, it should be the medium of instruction in colleges and universities. My reason for this suggestion is this. If there is to be a shuffling of students from one university to another, it will be necessary that the students must have a knowledge of Hindi. As far as technical terms are concerned, just as Japan has adopted the English terminology, we may also adopt the English terms which will make things more convenient to the students. It will also save us considerable amount of time.

With regard to Sanskrit, I would certainly like to encourage Sanskrit. It is the mother of all languages in our country and a knowledge of Sanskrit will certainly help our students in the study of Hindi, because, the script of Sanskrit is the same as the script of Hindi. Again, as I said before, if a basic list is prepared, it will be found that there are many common words in Sanskrit and Hindi. From all these points of view, encouragement to Sanskrit will help in the spread of Hindi.

As for the point whether Hindi should be used in Public Service Commission examinations and other questions, my only suggestion is that it is not right, reasonable or sensible to fix any time-limit or to impose any language all of a sudden. People do not get over sentiments immediately. So, a policy of "hastening slow" may be adopted. If a policy of gradualness is adopted and some time is given, I am sure, there will not be any objection from any section of the population. It will be possible for the Government to effect the change gradually from English to Hindi and make Hindi the official language or national language of our country.

SRI K. UPPI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is a matter which was discussed by the Constituent Assembly of India when the Constitution Act was on the anvil. It was provided in the Constitution that a Commission would be appointed to consider this question and make recommendations to the President. We are now considering the questionnaire issued by that Commission which the President has appointed under the Constitution. With regard to the growth of a language as the official or national language of a country by force of law, we have history before us to prove that such an imposition or compulsion has not succeeded in the past. I draw the attention of the hon. Members of the House to the official language that was in vogue in India during the Moghul Rule. The official language of that Empire was Persian. Though the Muslim Rule lasted for 800 years in this country and though the language that the Rulers used and the officers of the

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Empire used was Persian, it never became the national language of this country. In the place of Persian, another Indian language, which we call Hindusthani or Urdu, grew. Hindusthani is not a language of any one particular community or section of the people of this country. It is a language of all the communities in India. It has almost become the *lingua franca* of Asia, except China and perhaps Russia. In Asia, Hindusthani or Urdu is the *lingua franca* from Egypt to Indonesia. A person who knows Hindusthani can travel in all the countries in Asia. What I want to stress at this moment is that by merely making a language as the official language of the country, it will never become the national language.

The only people who succeeded in changing the language of the nation were the Arabs. When they conquered the countries of Asia Minor, Africa and countries up to Persia, different languages were being spoken in those countries but within a century or so of the conquest, the people in all these areas from the eastern boundary of Mesapotomia up to the borders of the Atlantic, took to speaking Arabic. Even in this case there was no compulsion. It was only by propaganda and strenuous efforts on the part of the Government that the language came into being in those countries at the expense of other languages that prevailed in those countries. What I want to impress by referring to these is that you cannot impose a language on a nation. In this part of the country also I can boldly say that Hindi would have been more popular had it not been for the fact that a feeling is prevalent here that the Northerners are trying to impose their language here at the expense of the regional language of each area. Therefore there is opposition and there is reluctance on the part of the people who speak their own territorial languages. My suggestion, therefore, is that the study of Hindi should be made optional and Government should not compel or change the language now prevailing all of a sudden or switch on to Hindi as the official language and try to banish English from the Union. Unfortunately or fortunately we had to study English. It was not because of any compulsion. We studied that language and it became popular and widely used in India. This was because of other reasons than the mere presence of the English in India. We can learn so many new things, science and so on through that language. Crores and crores of money were spent and valuable time and energy have been spent in acquiring knowledge of English. The hon. Member Dr. Menon said that Hindi had not developed so much as to cope with developments in modern science. All of a sudden if you are going to give up English, banish English from India and take to Hindi you will have to find books to take the place of those in English to keep abreast of the developments in the modern world. My suggestion is that we must keep English and allow Hindi to have a natural development in this country.

Regarding text-books, if only the hon. Members went through many of these text-books now prescribed in schools and which are in the regional languages, they will not be able to understand

even small things. I myself could not understand some of the text-books that are taught in primary schools and in lower standards. The terms used in the science and mathematics books are Sanskrit words. I also understand that in respect of the same subject the technical words used in the different books are different. We have to develop such technical terms. In Hindi also we require coining such technical terms for the study of science and other subjects.

In the circumstances my suggestion would be to make it optional and give the people time for another 30 years. Hindi should be taught from lower classes as an optional subject. The study of Hindi may be made compulsory for entrance to Government service. With these words I thank you, Mr. Speaker, and resume my seat.

* SRI P. T. RAJAN : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the simple issue to-day is whether there should be a common language for this country and if so what that language should be. Instead of deciding that issue in a simple way and straightforward way, we are beating about the bush. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition vaxed eloquent in that he wanted to evolve a new language out of the many languages spoken in this country as the common language of this country.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : I am afraid, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Rajan has misunderstood me completely. The issue before the House, first of all, is not whether there shouldbe a common language. The issue before the House is whether Hindi should be the official language. There is a distinction between the official language and the common language spoken by the entire people of this country. All I stated was, in the final analysis, if there should be a common language for the country, that common language will evolve out of practice. That evolution might take centuries but that common language is the natural process of evolution when certain conditions of society will have to be satisfied. I said, that common language will be neither Hindi, Tamil, Telugu nor any other language, but it will be a new language entirely evolved out of the genius of the people in this country and that cannot be imposed upon the people. Therefore these two issues are different.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : I said. Sir, instead of making the issue a simple one, we are trying to complicate it. When I referred to a common language I meant it in the sense that it should be the official language used by all the Governments including the Government at the centre. Instead of deciding that point and instead of deciding what should be the language that should be used in the different regions or the different States—to be more precise, the language to be spoken by the different Nations in India—we are raising issues which do not help us to come to any conclusion. I referred to the speech made by my hon. Friend, a very vehement speech, a very eloquent speech. While making that speech he

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could not unfortunately forget the Justice Party. I thought his erstwhile colleague buried the Justice Party thousand fathoms deep and performed the sixteenth day ceremony. In spite of that the Justice Party seems to be the nightmare for a number of gentlemen in this Presidency.

Let me come to the point straightaway. There is the Hon. the Chief Minister who knows no other language but Tamil and if there are seven other Hon. Ministers who know Tamil, it is so, thanks to the Justice Party. If the Justice Party had not functioned, I wonder whether any one of those Hon. gentlemen would be occupying the Treasury Benches . . .

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : May I point out that in spite of the Justice Party, we are getting on. If only we had followed the path of the Justice Party, we would have been in the wilderness, as all Justice Party men are now.

SRI P. T. RAJAN : Sir, let me more gently remind the Hon. Leader of the House that it is the Justice Party which has supplied men to his Party to occupy prominent places. He may deny it but it does not matter. I leave it to the public to judge.

Sir, if the Justice Party had functioned in India, there would have been one Central Government for the whole of the country from the Himalayas down to Cape Camorin and they would have functioned smoothly, efficiently and effectively without the division of the country. We were in a hurry to get rid of the Englishman and we got rid of him but, we know with what consequence? Pakistan and Hindusthan—it is called the Indian Union—have come into being. At what cost? I need not say about it now. I go a little further. We want to get rid of the English language. By all means, get rid of it but don't be in an indecent hurry as the consequences would be worse still. That is all I can say in respect of the matter and I leave it at that.

Now coming to another point, in the different regions local languages have come to stay. Nobody can get rid of them. As suggested by one hon. Member in the course of the debate with which I can agree—it is the language that makes a country great but men also make the language great. After all, if the Tamilians have been made great, it is due to the language. The Tamil language is great because it was due to the men who were great in thought and deed. That language is going to be here whatever may be the official language or the common language in Indian Union and Tamil language is going to be used in the courts of law, in the Legislature, in the schools, colleges and in all other institutions. That nobody can dispute.

Then, it may be asked, should there not be a common language, let alone the official language, in which the different States can get on and people of different States can converse and exchange ideas among themselves and so on? What is that common language. As it is, we have got English which takes the place of the common language. I do not say that it ought to be

there permanently and no other language should take the place of English. If you can, by all means, replace it by language other than English as the common or the official language.

Sir, apart from the regional or national or common or official language, we must have an international language. We cannot get rid of that language as we want our people to have an international outlook. French was the international language when France was at the height of its power. At that time French was the language used by different countries in the conferences held all over the world. To-day English has taken the place of French and it may be that as time goes on, some other language might take the place of English. But so long as things stand to-day, English is the international language and we cannot get rid of it. In our anxiety to evolve a common language, let us not ignore the fact that English must be the language in which Indians ought to take a special interest if they want to keep pace with the international affairs. I believe, Sir, that whatever might be the attempts of politicians, English has come to stay and the regional language will stay and what should be the common or the official language, depends upon how the Central Government bring about it. If they force it, the consequences will be terrible. That is the warning I should like to give now.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have only a few minutes more and we have to rise at 1 o'clock and I want to thank the hon. Members who have participated in the debate and have thrown light on this very complicated and vexed question. As I have already stated in initiating the debate if only we approach this subject dispassionately, then we will be able to arrive at a just and correct conclusion. One thing I want to assure the hon. Members who expressed concern about the growth and development of the Tamil language is . . .

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM: On a point of order, Sir. Generally the practice is that all the leaders of parties will be given a chance to speak before the Hon. Minister concerned is called to speak. Now are we to understand that other leaders of parties would not have any chance here to speak.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM: I can assure hon. Members that steps will be taken to see . . .

(At this stage the hon. Member Sri Vinayakam stood up in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER: Unless the Hon. Minister yields, the hon Member will have to resume his seat.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM: It is not a question of the Hon. Leader of the House yielding. The Chair has to give a ruling on the point of order raised by the hon. Member, Sri Swayamprakasam.

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MR. SPEAKER : All these rules are observed according to the exigencies of time. If we are to rise at 1 o'clock, there is no meaning in saying that every leader of the party must be given an opportunity. I am told that we must rise at 1 o'clock to-day if we are to respect the sentiments of the Muslim Members of this House. So, it is not possible for us to enable other leaders of parties to speak. Therefore, I have called the Hon. the Leader of the House to speak.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM : Does it mean that the House does not want to show respect to the views expressed by the other leaders of Opposition parties?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a convention which we have been following for a long time and every Friday we rise at 1 o'clock and I cannot now change it.

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : One convention cannot break the other convention. Now to respect the sentiments of the Muslim Members of this House, we shall adjourn the House at 1 o'clock. But can we not meet again to-morrow? Already a suggestion has been made that the discussion be continued to-night or this evening but unfortunately the Hon. the Leader of the House was unable to agree to it. Therefore, cannot some other arrangement be made to accommodate other leaders of parties to speak on such a matter like this?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a matter entirely in the hands of the House.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : May I make a submission, Sir. It is impossible for me to be present during the afternoon or night sessions because I have programmed to leave to-night. Therefore, if hon. Members are anxious we can leave the discussion unfinished now and then carry it on to the next session. Then hon. Members should not find fault with the Government if in the meanwhile they have to prepare the answers and send them to the Commission. The very purpose of the discussion is to get the views of the various parties so that it may help the Government in framing answers to the questionnaire of the Language Commission. It is not as if Members of the various Parties have not participated in the discussion now. I only ask, is it worthwhile to postpone the discussion to the next session? I am also entirely in the hands of the House. If the discussion should not be closed but technically held over for the next session which may be in November end or December I have absolutely no objection. I am not anxious to speak now. Only I thought I can thank the Members formally for the suggestions made. I am not going to make any points because I have got very few minutes to speak. If hon. Members want that this discussion should be postponed to the next session, I have absolutely no objection to do so.

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DR. K. B. MENON : If the Hon. the Minister for Finance is not able to attend the evening session, even then the evening session may be had. The report of the proceedings may be submitted to him to enable him to forward the answers to the questionnaire in time.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : If the suggestion is that I should merely read their views on paper, I can also make a counter suggestion that they can write their views and send them to me for perusal (Sri K. Vinayakam : It is an insult to say so . . .) If I should pay due regard to the opinions expressed by the leaders I should be present here and I should hear what they say. Merely seeing the report on paper is not the purpose. Hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam need not think that I do not want to hear their views. But I want to pay greater attention to the views expressed by the various leaders. Seeing in the papers or seeing a report certainly will not in any way be conducive to what we want in this discussion. Therefore the meeting may be adjourned now and we will carry on the discussion for what it is worth when we meet next.

MR. SPEAKER : May I know what the hon. Leader of the Opposition has to say?

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI : I have already suggested that after the Government draft their replies to the questionnaire or even before the Government draft their replies they can take the help of certain Members of the House in drafting the replies and later on these replies may be placed on the floor of the House so that further discussion can take place on them. Now the time-lag is not a very great thing. The Language Commission can afford to wait and it is not as if the question is going to be decided within the next three minutes. I am suggesting this so that the answers may be prepared in a precise manner.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I am not sure whether it will be possible even before sending the answers to the Language Commission to place them before the Assembly. But I may give this assurance that I am prepared to consult the various Party Leaders before sending the replies on behalf of the Government to the Commission. I shall call for a small conference of Party Leaders and place the reply before them and then take their suggestions also and consider them if necessary to be incorporated in the reply. But, of course, ultimately it will be the responsibility of the Government to frame the answers to the questionnaire. But I assure you to give an opportunity to consult the various Party Leaders even before sending a reply. I suppose, Sir, that this would satisfy the hon. Members. Then I think it is better we close this business to-day so much so it may not be neceessary technically to keep this business pending for the next session, as it will not serve any purpose. I think, Sir, the best solution will be to close the discussion.

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As I have already stated, by the adoption of any Official Language for Union purposes the Regional Language is not going to be affected, and that is purely within our hands. The state of affairs which exists now of the educated people thinking only in English and in giving expression to their thoughts in the regional language—translating that English thought in the regional language—should not be allowed to happen by the introduction of any other language. Therefore, hon. Members may be assured that as far as administration of this State is concerned and as far as the medium of instruction is concerned, it is bound to be the regional language. Therefore, the growth and development of the regional language can never be hampered. If that be so, why should we have any objection for the study of any other language. After all we are enthusiastic about the study of English language which is an international language. But we should be concerned with our national affairs also. For the present leave alone going to Delhi. For example, we have to go to Andhra or Orissa or Travancore-Cochin States. Suppose English is removed in those States. Should there not be a common medium through which we can talk at least and make ourselves understood? It is not possible for anybody to learn Malayalam or Telugu or Oriya if he wants to visit those areas. Suppose we want to do business with Maharashtra and are we to learn Marathi for that purpose? Therefore, a common vehicle of conveying their ideas is absolutely necessary. Once steps are taken to see that the regional language is not affected in any way, they should not object to a common language. On the other hand the development of the regional language will be helped and there will be a further enrichment of the language by the study of another language. Therefore, the study of another language should not be opposed on any other principle except merely because of prejudice we have against a particular language or against a particular idea. Therefore, my own view is that once steps are taken to see, as it has been pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition, that the regional language is not affected in any way, there is no question of any other language coming into the picture with reference to the medium of instruction at the various levels or in the way of the growth and development of the regional language. Then, the study of other languages should not be opposed. On the other hand, the study of other languages is bound to help even the growth of our own language. That has been the experience of many other languages which have grown to-day to international status. That is the thing which hon. Members should keep in mind. Therefore, since we are in the Union, we should not think of Tamilnad functioning with reference to Delhi alone. We have to function with reference to other States. They are also in the picture. Therefore, taking all that into consideration, a working knowledge of a language which can be understood by all—even though we need not be scholars in that language—will be absolutely essential. Therefore, we will have to be guided not only by what we think about it, but as long as we are continuing in the Union we will have to be guided by what others think about it, by what the other non-Hindi States

think about it and we have to take a common decision about it. We hope that it will be possible to consult the non-Hindi speaking States also and arrive at common decision. This is the only way of proceeding with the thing. It is my hope that it will be possible to consult the non-Hindi States also and arrive at a decision. That is the only right way of proceeding with the thing. If only the non-Hindi-speaking areas put forward a common front—it will be possible to forge a common front—I think our stand will be respected. There has got to be a Union Government and we are interested in the unity of the Indian Union and the promotion of that unity. There has got to be autonomy to the various States in respect of linguistic and cultural growth. Keeping all these in view, it is possible to arrive at an agreement.

Various pitfalls in the Constitution were pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition. I am not enthusiastic about the provisions, particularly those in Part XVII. The Constituent Assembly was about to break up and the provisions of this Part were arrived at as a compromise formula. As far as this Part is concerned, it should be examined in the light of the existing circumstances and a proper decision taken. What was evolved as an expediency should not be continued for ever. As far as Part XVII is concerned, it requires complete re-thinking (Sri P. Ramamurthi: and overhauling) and re-hauling if it is found necessary after re-thinking.

I once again thank the hon. Members for having thrown light on this very complicated subject. As I have already assured, we will consult the various party leaders after we draft the reply. With this assurance, I hope the consideration of the questionnaire will come to a close.

Mr. SPEAKER: The consideration of the questionnaire has come to a close.

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. SPEAKER *RE.—cont.*

(2) THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES AS AMENDED.

Mr. SPEAKER: The House has passed this morning some amendments to the Assembly Rules and I have signed them now. They will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and will come into force from to-day, 30th September 1955.

Mr. SPEAKER: The House is now adjourned *sine die.*

The House then adjourned *sine die.*

IX.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 2004, *Home, dated* 22*nd July* 1955, *amending the Motor Vehicles Rules regarding the conferment on the Regional Transport Officers certain powers of Police Officers.* [*Laid on the table under Section* 133 (3) *of the Motor Vehicles Act,* 1939 (*Central Act IV of* 1939).]

2. *Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No.* 2110, *Home, dated* 2*nd August* 1955, *regarding remission of court-fees in proceedings in respect of Banks in liquidation.* [*Laid on the table under Section* 82 (2) *of the Court-fees and Suits Valuation Act,* 1955.]

3. *Memorandum No.* 2493-*R.D.P.-I*/54-2, *Public* (*Rural Development Projects*), *dated* 24*th August* 1955, *communicating to Collectors of Districts the complaints made on the floor of the Madras Legislative Assembly regarding the functioning of the Project and Block Advisory Committees in Malabar district.*

4. *List of Government Bills passed by the Madras Legislature during August* 1955 *and assented to by the Governor or the President.*

Appendix I.

[*Vide* answer to starred question No. 2591 asked by Sri K. R. Viswanathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th September 1955, page 583 supra.]

Guinea-worm in village.

(*a*) Yes, Sir.

(*b*) Names of villages surveyed are—

Taluks.	Names of villages surveyed.
	SOUTH ARCOT.
Tirukkoyilur	Vandipalayam, Nainakuppam, Kalaimarudur, Sengurichi and Kattukudalur.
Kallakurichi	Kallakurichi, Indili, Pethanur, Chinnasalem and Vadakkanandal.
Cuddalore	Veerasingakuppam, Kadambuliyur, Melkangiyankuppam, Marungur, Perperiankuppam and Muthandikuppam.
	NORTH ARCOT.
Wandiwash	Thellar, Mummani, Pazhaveri, Pernamallur, Seeyamangalam, Desur, Esaikolathur, Thennathur, Chittarakkavoor, Pudur and Punnakampoondi.
Cheyyar	Pullavakkam, Buderi, Nedumpara, Ecchur and Periakoil.
Tiruvannamalai ..	Andapallam, Anandal and Mathurambattu.
Kilpennathur (PHC).	Kathelembatti, Pudur, Mekkalur and Valudalangam.
Vettavalam (PHC) ..	Vettavalam, Sorathur and Kallacheri.
	SALEM.
Attur	Navakurichi.
Hosur	Gulhatti.
Omalur	Pottipuram, Thumbipadi, Jalakandapuram, Sankaranpillayur, Vanavasy, Nangavalli, Karukupatti, Semmankoodal, Yellayur and Muthunaikenpet.
Namakkal	Lathivadi, Vettambadi and Nallipalayam
Tiruchengode	Suryanpalayam (T. Panchayat).
Sankari range ..	Edapadi, Vellaravalli, Chittoor, Nathapatti, Melchittoor, Rakiampatti and Muniampatti.

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Different types of control measures are being taken in the endemic areas to combat the disease, according to the local conditions. Periodical surveys into Guinea-worm incidence are conducted by the Public Health staff. Step wells are converted into draw wells with pulleys and rope to draw water. Superchlorination of drinking water supplies is done with good quality bleaching powder (1 ounce to every 500 gallons) to kill the cyclops which are the intermediate hosts. Other methods of control adopted are the introduction of cyclpocidal fishes in the drinking water supplies and provision of protected water-supply in the infected areas.

(*c*) The Collectors of the concerned districts have been requested from this year onwards to give priority in providing protected water-supply to Guinea-worm infected villages, when they draw up the programme for rural water-supply works.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2592 asked by Sri M. Dharmalingam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th September 1955, page 583 supra.]

Village officers—Central tappal system working of—Payment of travelling allowance.

In certain areas the tappals of both village officers and Firka Revenue Inspectors are daily carried to Taluk headquarters by the last grade village officers under what is usually called the Central Tappal System. The working of this system is briefly detailed below :—

The villages in a firka are divided into convenient groups called centres. The duty of each centre is that the last grade village officers of the villages comprising that centre should (by turns) carry from the turn village the tappals intended for the Taluk office to the centre village. The village munsif of the centre village, after collecting all the tapals similarly brought from all the villages attached to his centre, sends them to the Taluk office. All the outgoing tappals from the Taluk office intended for the village attached to the centre are similarly sent through this messenger, who delivers the tappals to the village headman of the centre village, who in turn sends the tappals intended for other villages through the last grade village officers of those villages coming to him for that purpose. In this arrangement, each village gets its turn only once a week or two weeks.

This system is in force in the districts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Salem, Chingleput and South Kanara. In the remaining districts, tappals are sent by post or through Revenue Inspectors' peons. In times of emergency, when the Revenue Inspectors' peons are not available, the services of the last grade

village officers are utilized. Travelling allowance is paid for this item of work in the districts of Tanjore, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Salem at the following rates :—

Distance from headquarters.		Ryotwari villages.	Proprietary villages.
		RS. Per annum.	RS. Per annum.
5 to 10 miles	..	12	8
10 to 15 miles	..	15	10
15 to 20 miles	..	18	12
Beyond 20 miles	..	20	13½

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2598 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th September 1955, on page 590 supra.]

Yes. The Collector has reported on the arrangements made for the distribution of water from the Naicken Canal of the Malampuzha Project. He has reported that during the second crop season of the year 1952–53 (Fasli 1362), the cultivators of Kadukkamkunnam, Akathethara and a portion of Kavalpad amsams of Palghat taluk were permitted as a temporary measure and at their request, to take water from the Malampuzha dam through the Naicken Canal for irrigation purposes subject to the payment of the prescribed rates of water-cess. The work of distribution of water to the ryots was entrusted to the village officers under the close supervision of the Tahsildar, Palghat. As the ryots were in need of water for their second crop during fasli 1363 (1953–54), the Malampuzha water was supplied for irrigation during that fasli also under the supervision of the local revenue officials. The supply channel in question required extensive repairs that year. Although the ryots were in urgent need of water for their second crop, there was no unanimity among them to undertake the repairs to the channel or about the selection of an agency for the distribution work. The Tahsildar, Palghat, therefore, summoned a meeting of the ryots of Kadukkamkunnam, Akathethara and Kavalpad amsams, formed a committee of six ryots, selecting two persons from each amsam, to attend to the distribution work and repairs to the channel. The adhigaris of these amsams were ex-officio members of the committee to supervise only the work of distribution of water. The repairs to the channel were carried out by the committee as agreed to by the ryots, collecting Rs. 3 per acre from each. The Tahsildar was supervising the working of the Committee personally and he was closely watching the distribution of water. There was no draught or loss of crop in the above villages on account of any mal-distribution of water during fasli 1363.

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2. Representations were received from the cultivators of these villages for the supply of Malampuzha water for irrigating their second crop in fasli 1364 also. Supply was accordingly ordered. The ryots were also asked to form a Committee of their own for the distribution of water as the previous year's arrangement led to a lot of bickerings and complaints against officials. The distribution work was therefore undertaken by a Committee formed by the ryots themselves. This Committee did not receive any sort of recognition from the Government.

If the ryots feel that the existing Committee does not function properly, it is for them to dissolve it and form another Committee. The internal distribution has always to be done by the ryots themselves without any official supervision. As the maintenance of the field bothies is the responsibility of the ryots, co-operation among them is an essential requirement for the equitable field distribution of water.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2603 asked by Sri K. Aranganathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th September 1955, on page 598 supra.]

Research—Agricultural Research—Research on Oilseeds conducted by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee—Information—Published.

The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee is not by itself conducting any research scheme in this State. The following are the research schemes conducted by it in this State through the Agricultural Department :—

(i) Scheme for the research on Surul pest and Tikka leaf-spot diseases of groundnut crop (scheme since terminated);

(ii) scheme for mechanical cultivation of groundnut crop (commenced in 1953);

(iii) scheme for research on cytology of groundnut (commenced on 3rd January 1955);

(iv) scheme for research on physiology of groundnut (commenced on 18th February 1955);

(v) scheme for the establishment of a regional arboreta of oil bearing plants (will be started after acquiring the necessary lands);

(vi) scheme for intensive breeding of groundnut (will be commenced soon);

(vii) scheme for increasing the production of oilseeds (now in operation); and

(viii) scheme for research on storage of groundnuts in Madras State (since terminated).

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Schemes (iii) and (v) are wholly financed by the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee and the other schemes are partly financed by the Committee.

2. The scheme for research on storage of groundnut in this State has been concluded. The advisory leaflet prepared in English by the Plant Protection Adviser based on the results obtained under this scheme have been circulated to the District and Plant Protection staff of the State and they have been instructed to carry on necessary propaganda and organize demonstrations.

The Scheme for the research on Sural pest and Tikka leaf-spot diseases of groundnut has also been concluded. The summary of practical results achieved under this scheme has been communicated to the district staff to give publicity on the results achieved. The Oilseeds Development Assistant besides doing propaganda in this regard, is also arranging large-scale demonstrations. The Tamil version of this summary was published in the March 1955 issue of the Grow More Food Journal, " Mezhichelvam ".

The scheme for mechanical cultivation of groundnut crop has been in operation for a period of two years and it requires further extensive field tests before the results can be put across to the groundnut growers.

The other schemes have either just been started or yet to be implemented and the results of practical importance of these schemes will be published in due course.

3. It is customary for the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee to call for a popular summary of practical results achieved in the schemes when they terminate. These summaries are circularized to all States for being popularized among the interests concerned by means of leaflets or articles in journals in regional languages.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Appendix V.

[Vide answer to clause (*b*) of starred question No. 2623 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th September 1955, page 614 supra.]

I. The functions of the Madras State Sangeetha Nataka Sangam are as follows :—

(1) to promote research in the fields of music, dance, drama and films, and for this purpose, to establish a library and a museum;

(2) to co-operate with similar institutions for the furtherance of its objects and for the enrichment of Indian culture as a whole;

(3) to encourage the exchange of ideas between different regions in regard to the arts of music, dance, drama and films;

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(4) to encourage the establishment of theatre centres and to promote co-operation among all the different theatre centres;

(5) to encourage the establishment of the institutions providing training in dramatic art and production of plays;

(6) to encourage and assist production of new plays by awarding prizes and distinctions;

(7) to publish literature on music, dance, drama and films, including reference works;

(8) to give due recognition and otherwise assist meritorious organizations in the fields of music, dance, drama and films;

(9) to revive and preserve folk dance and music in different regions of the State;

(10) to sponsor music, dance, drama and film festivals in the State;

(11) to award prizes and distinctions to, and otherwise assist when necessary, individual artistes of outstanding merit in the fields of music, dance, drama and films;

(12) in furtherance of its objects, to purchase land, own property in its various forms and to maintain, sell, mortgage or otherwise dispose of it;

(13) to advise on matters referred to it by the Government of India of the State Government or by the Sangeet Natak Akadami, New Delhi; and

(14) to do all such other acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be required in order to further the objects of the Sangam.

II. The following persons are the members of the Sangam :—

(1) Srimathi Rukmini Devi Arundale (*Chairman*).

(2) Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department (*Treasurer*).

(3) Sri V. C. Gopalaratnam, B.A., B.L.,

(4) Sri M. P. Periaswamythooran.

(5) Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S.

(6) Sri T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai, M.A., B.L., M.L.C.

(7) Sri R. P. Sethu Pillai.

(8) Sangitha Kalanidhi Chittoor Subramaniam Pillai.

(9) Sangitha Kalanidhi Musiri Subramania Iyer.

(10) Dr. V. Raghavan, M.A., PH.D.

(11) Rajah Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad.

(12) Sri Gopinath.

(13) Sri E. Krishna Iyer, B.A., B.L.

(14) Sri T. K. Shanmugam.

(15) Sri P. Sambanda Mudaliar.

(16) Sri S. S. Vasan.

(17) Sri B. N. Reddi.

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(18) Isaiarasu M. M. Dandapani Desigar.

(19) Sangitha Bhupathi-Sangitha Kalanidhi Maharajapuram Viswanatha Iyer.

(20) Natya Kala Kesari Vazhuvoor V. B. Ramaiyya Pillai.

(21) Srimathi Balasaraswati.

(22) Nagaichuvai Selvan T. N. Sivathanu.

(23) Kalaivanar N. S. Krishnan.

(24) Sri V. Nagaiah.

(25) Sri P. Sambamoorthy, B.A., B.L.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 2638 asked by Sri N. K. Palanisamy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th September 1955, page 619 supra.]

Award of Industrial Tribunals regarding beedi factories—Implementing of.

	Serial number and name of the beedi factory and location.	*Number and date of the award.*	*Number and date of the Government Order in which the award was published.*
	(1)	(2)	(3)
(1)	1 Sivan Mark Beedi Factory, Coimbatore ..	I.D. No. 1 of 1950, dated 27th November 1950, of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore.	G.O. Ms. No. 5054, Development, dated 9th December 1950.
	2 Ship Brand Beedi Company		
	3 Bharathkodi Beedi Company, Coimbatore.		
	4 313 Basha Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	5 Radha Beedi Factory, Coimbatore		
	6 Clover Jaki Beedi Factory, Coimbatore ..		
	7 Amarjothi Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	8 Latif Jadi Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	9 Bharathi Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	10 C.M S. Special Beedi Company, Coimbatore.		
	11 Savi Mark Beedi Company, Sathyamangalam		
	12 Photo Mark Beedi Company, Podanur ..		
	13 Kuyil Mark Beedi Company, Palladam ..		
	14 Orange Mark Beedi Company, Mettupalayam		
	15 Photo Mark Beedi Company, Palladam (Sulur)		
	16 Star Mark Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	17 Majeeth Mark Beedi Company, Coimbatore.		
	18 Thiras Mark Beedi Company, Coimbatore		
	19 Cup Mark Beedi Company, Coimbatore		
	20 Congress Kodi Beedi Company, Coimbatore.		
	21 Photo Mark Beedi Company, Erode ..		
	22 Double Fox Beedi Company, Palladam ..		
	23 Gopal Mark Beedi Company, Palladam ..		
	24 Photo Mark Narayan Beedi Company, Podanur		
	25 Single Fox Beedi Company, Palladam ..		

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Serial number and name of the beedi factory and location. (1)		Number and date of the award. (2)	Number and date of the Government Order in which the award was published; (3)
	26 Lion Clover Beedi Company, Sathyamangalam		
	27 Pushpasingam Beedi Company, Karamadai.		
	28 Lakshmi Mark Beedi Company, Karamadai.		
	29 Photo Mani Beedi Company, Sulur ..		
	30 Saval Mark Beedi Company, Telungupalayam		
	31 Peeran Beedi Company, Erode		
	32 Sathar Beedi Company, Erode		
	33 Podanur Sadi Beedi Company, Erode ..		
	34 Bobjan Beedi Company, Erode		
	35 Kodi Majeeth Company, Podanur	I.D. No. 1 of 1950, dated, 27th November 1950, of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore.	G.O. Ms. No. 5054, Development, dated 9th December 1950.
	36 703 Sardar Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	37 Minor Beedi Company, Coimbatoro ..		
	38 Jayakodi Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	39 Thamarai Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	40 Murad Nabi Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	41 Basha Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	42 Vasanthan Beedi Company, Ramanathapuram		
	43 Chand Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	44 Salam Jadi Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	45 Vali Mark Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	46 Asal Lakshmi Mark Beedi, Erode		
	47 Congress Beedi Company, Coimbatore ..		
	48 Lakshmi Mark Beedi Company, Erode ..		
	49 Mayil Mark Beedi Company, Erode		
(2)	Ganesh Beedi Factory, Hampankatta, South Kanara district.	I.D. No. 33 of 1953, dated 18th December 1953, of Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore.	G.O. Ms. No. 3, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 2nd January 1954.
(3)	Apple Photo Mark Beedi Factory, Alattur, Malabar district.	I.D. No. 17 of 1954, dated 25th September 1954, of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore.	G.O. Ms. No. 2746, Industries, Labour and Co-operation, dated 8th October 1954.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide item VI on page 636 supra.]

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

CHAIRMAN :

1. Sri P. T. RAJAN.

MEMBERS :

2 Sri B. BHAKTAVATSALU NAIDU (*Deputy Speaker*)
3 ANTONY PILLAI, Sri S. C. C.
4 CHINNATHAMBI THEVAR, Sri M.
5 DHARMALINGAM, Sri M.
6 GOPALAKRISHNAN, Sri P. K.
7 GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR, Sri A.

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8 JEEVANANDAM, Sri P.
9 MANICKASUNDARAM, Sri M.
10 NAGARAJAN, Sri V. R.
11 PALANISWAMY GOUNDER, Sri V. K.
12 PANCHAKSHARAM, Sri S.
13 RAJAGOPAL, Sri N.
14 RAMASWAMI NAIDU, Sri S.
15 SELVARAJ, Sri P.
16 VENKATARAMA AYYAR, Sri S.

SECRETARIAT :

1 Sri T. HANUMANTHAPPA, B.A. (Hons.), B.L.,
Secretary to the State Legislature, Madras.

2 Sri G. M. ALAGARSWAMY, B.A., B.L.,
Assistant Secretary to the State Legislature.

3 Sri A. MANICKAVELU, B.A.,
Assistant Secretary to the State Legislature.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES ON THE QUESTION OF THE DEFINITION OF THE TERM "PRECINCTS OF THE HOUSE".

To

THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
MADRAS.

I, the Chairman of the Committee of Privileges, present this report on the question of the construction that should be put on the expression "precincts of the House" as regards this Legislative Assembly.

2. This question was referred to the Committee of Privileges on the 14th March 1955 (Annexure I) by the Speaker under Rule 187 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules. While referring the question the Speaker stated that, as certain instances had come to his notice where a magistrate had, in one case, issued a bailable warrant against a Member of the Assembly when the House was actually in session and in another case a constable had tried to serve a summons on a Member within the Assembly building when the House was actually sitting, there was a chance, therefore, of legal process being served within the precincts of the House when the House was actually sitting, which would certainly be a breach of the privilege of the House, and that it was necessary to define the extent of the precincts in view of the location of the Library, the Canteen and Committee room in different places.

3. The Committee met on 31st March, 4th April, 15th July, 26th August, and 21st September 1955.

4. The Committee, at its first sitting on 31st March 1955 which was inaugurated by the Speaker, wanted a note to be prepared on the subject. On 4th April 1955, the Committee considered the note prepared by the Legislature Secretariat (Annexure II) on what

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exactly the term " precincts of the House " meant. Precincts in England meant " within the building at Westminster or within the Palace Yard " which was a compact area. But in Madras, the Assembly Chamber is in one place, the Library in another place and the Committee room is in some other place. These buildings are connected by public thoroughfares and hence there was some difficulty on defining the term. As it was felt that information on the practice obtaining in other countries and the principle adopted there would be helpful in arriving at a decision on the question, the Committee decided to obtain information from the Commonwealth countries of Australia and Canada. The Committee also desired to know the opinion of the Advocate-General, and if necessary, that of Sri R. V. Krishna Ayyar, ex-Secretary to the State Legislature, on the subject.

5. From the replies received (Annexures III to VI), the Committee noted that the precincts include not only the Chamber where the meeting takes place, but also the rooms where the associated offices and facilities are located. Further, it is seen that all the associated offices and facilities are all located in one and the same building. The associated offices that are located in the Westminster Palace in England or the Parliament House in Canberra or the Parliament House in Ottawa are the Committee Room, Speaker's Chamber, Office of the Clerk of the House and the Office of the Secretariats. The associate facilities located are the Canteen and the Library. In one of the Australian States, the precincts extended to the Members' residence also in the Parliamentary grounds known as the ' Lodge '. Here the Chamber, the Canteen, the Ministers' rooms, the Post Office, the Party Rooms, the Library and the Legislators' Hostels, were suggested to be included in the term ' precincts ' as far as this Assembly was concerned. As the matter was complicated on account of the fact that these separate buildings were connected by public roads, the Committee considered whether the precincts could not be extended only to such of the buildings away from the Chamber which were subject to the control of the Speaker wherein the associated offices and facilities were located. By applying this test the Post Office and the Hostels had to be excluded as they were not under the control of the Speaker. It was contended that both the Hostels and the Post Office should also be considered as associated facilities and therefore included within the precincts, but the Committee decided that as the public had unrestricted access to these, it would not be proper to bring them under ' precincts '. The inclusion of the roads from the Assembly Chamber to the other buildings within the precincts was also considered. The Committee felt that the Advocate-General and Sri R. V. Krishna Ayyar should be heard before proceeding further in the matter.

6. At its meeting on the 26th August 1955 after hearing the Advocate-General and the ex-Secretary Sri R. V. Krishna Ayyar, the Committee considered what other offices apart from the Chamber, the Canteen, the Library and Committee room should be included. It decided that the definition of the term ' precincts ' should be very liberal so as to avoid any scope for misconstruing

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even normal acts as an infringement of the privileges of the House. The question of including the Hostel within ' precincts ' was again considered. In this connection it was pointed out that one should not claim the privilege merely because the residence of a Member happened to be within the Government Estate, where the Assembly buildings were also situated. The Committee also considered the necessity of inclusion of the roads from the Assembly Chamber to the other buildings. If the roads are not included in the precincts, the Committee felt that the Members would not be able to use the associated offices and facilities.

7. The Committee, in view of the special circumstances in this State, has differentiated between a Member and a stranger as far as the extent of precincts is concerned. In respect of a Member the precincts should include the roads also as otherwise the Member will not be enabled to discharge his duties. As regards strangers, they are permitted into the Gallery only for witnessing the proceedings. The Library being reserved for Members and other attached offices and facilities not being meant for strangers, the Committee was of the view that ' precincts ' as far as strangers were concerned should be taken to mean only the Assembly Chamber.

8. The Committee after due consideration arrived at the following decisions :—

(1) " Precincts of the House " shall mean and include the entire Assembly buildings, the Ministers' rooms, the Library, the Canteen and the Committee room together with the verandas and steps to these buildings and the pathways leading from the Assembly Chamber to the other aforesaid buildings in respect of Members and, as far as strangers are concerned, ' precincts ' means the Assembly Chamber including its verandas and steps.

(2) In so far as the persons summoned by a Committee of the House for any purpose whatsoever, they shall be deemed to be within the precincts of the House so long as they are within the Committee Room, its verandas and its steps.

9. The Committee therefore recommends to the House that the above may be approved.

GOVERNMENT ESTATE,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS-2,
24th September 1955.

P. T. RAJAN,
Chairman.

DISSENTING MINUTE.

We are agreeable to the majority view of the Committee, but for the exclusion of the Hostels and Party rooms from the definition of the " precincts of the House ". Arguments raised not to include hostels in the definition of precincts are that the hostels are not under the control of the Speaker, and that in case they are included they may become an asylum for offenders who can enter those buildings at any time without leave from the Speaker. This is a flimsy argument inasmuch as the canteen or the pathways that are included in the precincts offer no restriction for the entry of strangers and they also

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are not under the exclusive control of the Speaker. The Government can at any time vest the control of any building in the Speaker and this House is fully competent to put any construction on the term precincts of the House that may include any building by virtue of which the Speaker gets authority to exercise control over that building in so far as maintaining the dignity of the House.

As a matter of fact there is a quasi-control of the hostels by the House inasmuch as the House Committee that is constituted to look after the comforts of the Members is empowered to make recommendations with regard to facilities in the hostels also. Hence the hostels are a part of the buildings that go to make the work of the Legislators easy and comfortable, just as the Library or the Canteen is, and hence it is only proper that they are included in the "precincts of the House".

It is to be noted that in Queensland, one of the Australian States, the 'precincts' is extended to the Members' residence also in the parliamentary grounds known as the 'Lodge'. In Canada precincts comprises all the territory over which the Speaker has jurisdiction whether it be the Chamber of the House of Commons itself, or the corridors or the Committee Rooms or Members' rooms surrounding it, and also the restaurants, the Library and the Parliamentary grounds. In England "Precincts of the House" means the building at Westminster that includes Members' residences also. The same is the case in the Australian Parliament, the House of Representatives, Canberra, where also it is a compact building inclusive of Members' residence. Nowhere the Members' residence are excluded from the "precincts of the House" whether they are situated in a compact building or they are intersected by pathways, etc., they being situated in the same parliamentary grounds.

The other argument that the Hostels may become an asylum for offenders inasmuch as entry to the Hostel buildings by strangers are not regulated by the permission of the Speaker, also does not hold water, as the definition of the "precincts of the House" is restricted, as far as strangers are concerned to the Assembly Chamber including its verandas and steps. So there is no question of Hostels providing privileges to strangers.

Next is the question of Party Rooms. As a matter of fact, Party Rooms had been agreed to be included in the definition of the "precincts of the House" during one of the sittings of the Committee, and we are afraid that it was inadvertently left out while discussion turned round whether or not precincts are to comprise Hostels also. The Speaker is the person who allots rooms to every party and so he exercises control over Party Rooms better than any other authority. Further, Party Rooms are necessary facilities associated and attached to the work inside the Legislature. Hence it is only proper that Party Rooms also are included in the definition of the term precincts of the House. We therefore suggest that the definition of the "precincts of the House" shall be amended so as to include the Hostels and Party Rooms also, over and above what had been included in the definition arrived at by the majority of the Committee.

GOVERNMENT ESTATE,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS-2,
22nd September 1955.

P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN.
P. JEEVANANDAM.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

Thursday, 31st March 1955.

The Committee of Privileges held its first sitting in the Chamber of the Hon. the Speaker, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras. The following members were present :—

1 Sri P. T. Rajan (*Chairman*).
2 Sri S. C. C. Antony Pillai.
3 Sri M. Chinnathambi Thevar.
4 The Deputy Speaker (*ex officio*).
5 Sri S. Panchaksharam.
6 Sri N. Rajagopal.
7 Sri P. Selvaraj.
8 Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar.
9 Sri M. Manickasundaram.

The Hon. the Speaker inaugurating the first meeting of the Committee, at the very outset, thanked Sri P. T. Rajan for his consent to serve on the Committee and said that he would be of very great use and help to the Committee having held important positions in life and also being an experienced legislator.

While explaining the importance of the Committee, he requested the Members of the Committee to be impartial in matters which would come up for consideration in the Committee and it was immaterial to them whether a particular matter concerned one party or the other party. In that connexion, he revealed to the Committee that he had secured copies of about fifteen reports on 'Privileges' from the British Consul and asked the Members to go through them.

Referring to certain privileges enjoyed by the Members of the Assembly, he said that they could not enjoy new privileges. In England, Members could not enjoy new privileges.

In conclusion he assured the Committee that the services of the Secretary to the Legislature and himself would be at their disposal and then wished the Committee success and prosperity.

To an enquiry from Sri Chinnathambi Thevar, the Hon. the Speaker said that at the next meeting of the Committee, they would have to consider what exactly the term "precincts of the House" meant. (Then the Hon. the Speaker withdrew as he had to preside over the meeting of the Assembly.)

The Chairman then informed the Committee that at the next meeting they would have to consider what exactly the term "precincts of the House" constituted. At this stage Sri S. C. C. Antony Pillai suggested that information on the subject from other Legislatures may be collected and furnished to the members. The Secretary said that a communication on the subject to the Legislature Secretariat, West Bengal was sent. There was a case of

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the arrest of a member within fifty yards from the gate of the Assembly and that had been referred to the Committee of Privileges. That Committee had not concluded its deliberations and the report was not ready. Even the Speaker's Conference did not define it but left it to be decided by the individual Speaker.

After some discussion, the Chairman asked the Secretary to prepare a Note on what exactly the term "precincts of the House" meant.

Then the Committee decided to meet at 10-30 a.m. on Monday, the 4th April 1955.

Monday, 4th April 1955.

The Committee of Privileges met at 10-30 a.m. in the Committee Room, Old Legislators' Hostel, Govern[illegible]ent Estate, Mount Road, Madras. The following members we[illegible]re present :—

1 Sri P. T. Rajan (*Chair[illegible]an*).
2 Sri B. Bhaktavatsal[illegible] Naidu.
3 Sri S. C. C. Anton[illegible] Pillai.
4 Sri V. R. Nagar[illegible]jan.
5 Sri M. Chinn[illegible]thambi Thevar.
6 Sri M. Panc[illegible]haksharam Chettiar.
7 Sri N. Ra[illegible]jagopal.
8 Sri P. [illegible] Selvaraj.
9 Sri P[illegible]. K. Gopalakrishnan.
10 Sr[illegible] M. Dharmalingam.
11 Sri M. Manickasundaram.

The Secretary to the Legislature was present.

At the outset Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan suggested that some more information on the Law and practice and the decision taken on similar cases in the Commonwealth countries might be obtained.

The Chairman pointed out that the Legislatures are following the procedure followed by the House of Commons and for further information, the Committee might address the other Commonwealth countries. He also pointed out that the Committee need not follow what those countries were following but, if that would help them to come to a decision with reference to the peculiar conditions and circumstances here, a reference might be made.

The Deputy Speaker said that in the Presiding Officers' Conference at Kashmir it was decided that each Assembly might decide such things for itself. Addressing other countries would not help apart from eliciting information from them. Sri Rajagopal also expressed the view that they might decide according to conditions here.

There was some further discussion with regard to the necessity for addressing other countries. It was pointed out that the Westminster Palace in England was a compact building while in Queensland in Australia even rooms set apart for the use of

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members were included in precincts. So, it would be better if the Committee decided the case according to the peculiar conditions there, as the Hostel, Library, Assembly Chamber, etc., were all scattered and in different buildings here.

Sri Gopalakrishnan explained that it would be helpful in coming to a decision to know the practice in other countries.

The Chairman also explained that the Committee would not be asking for the opinion of the other countries, but that it would be asking them to supply literature on the subject, so that it would draw whatever help it could from them and the Committee could make its own decision. He stated that if the Committee felt that it should address other countries, that might be done.

The Committee finally decided to address Australia and Canada and it was felt that as far as England was concerned, information was already available. It was not felt necessary to address other State in India.

On the suggestion of the Chairman, the Committee also decided that the Secretary may contact the Advocate-General and obtain his opinion as to the meaning of ' precincts ' and with special reference to the Government House Estate.

On the request of the members, it was decided that the Secretary may circulate the information as and when received and Members may write to the Secretary for further information.

To a suggestion that the ex-Secretary, Sri R. V. Krishna Ayyar may also be examined, it was decided that if the Committee felt that anybody should be examined, it might be done at its next meeting.

To a suggestion that a sketch of the buildings comprising the precincts of the Houses of other countries might also be obtained, the Chairman said that it may not be possible to get the information.

After some discussion as to the date of the next meeting, it was tentatively agreed that the Committee would meet again on Wednesday, the 15th June 1955. It was also agreed that the Committee might sit continuously for two or three days at its next meeting, if necessary, and finish the work.

The Committee then adjourned.

Friday, 15th July 1955.

The Committee of Privileges met in the Committee Room, Old Legislators' Hostel, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 15th July 1955. The following members were present :—

1 Sri P. T. Rajan (*Chairman*).
2 Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
3 Sri B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu.
4 Sri M. Chinnathambi Thevar.

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5 Sri M. Dharmalingam.
6 Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
7 Sri M. Manickasundaram.
8 Sri V. R. Nagarajan.
9 Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.
10 Sri S. Panchaksharam.
11 Sri N. Rajagopal.
12 Sri P. Selvaraj.
13 Sri S. Venkatarama Ayyar.

The Secretary to the State Legislature was also present.

The Chairman informed the Committee that the Speaker's reference to the Committee to define the term " precincts of the House " was with reference to service of legal process but there was another aspect also, viz., the " precincts of the House " with reference to any disciplinary action taken by the Speaker against a Member. There are two views about the buildings to be included in the precincts. The narrow view was that only the main Assembly building, the Library and the Committee room might be brought under the precincts. The other view was that " precincts of the House " might be taken to include the main Assembly Chamber, the Library, the Committee Room, and Party Rooms also in so far as their allotment was under the control of the Speaker.

Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan stated that the test for inclusion of a building under " precincts " should not be whether the Speaker had control over it and suggested that the Legislators' Hostel also must be included within the scope of the term " precincts of the House " on the analogy of the custom prevailing in the Travancore-Cochin State where the inner and outer precincts included among other Parliamentary buildings, the Secretariat buildings also over which the Speaker had no jurisdiction. He wanted that all the buildings mentioned by the Advocate-General and all other buildings that were used by Members in the discharge of their duties should be brought within the scope of the term. Both the Legislators' Hostels might also be included. The whole Government Estate might be treated as the " outer precincts " within which " all Members shall have freedom from arrest and service of or execution of legal process."

Sri S. Panchaksharam Chettiar pointed out that in other Legislatures and Parliaments the term " precincts of the House " had been defined in a general way but that here the Committee had been asked to define the term with particular reference to service or execution of legal process. He wanted to know whether they were to define the term " precincts of the House " with reference to all aspects of the case or whether they should restrict themselves to the service or execution of legal process only.

The Chairman pointed out that they could now confine themselves only to the question of the service of legal process and if they so desired with reference to disciplinary action by the Speaker.

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Sri S. Panchaksharam Chettiar then wanted that the buildings now under the control of the Speaker, pathways leading to them and the Legislators' Hostels during lunch hour only should be included in the definition.

The Secretary pointed out that the Legislators' Hostels were not under the control of the Speaker.

Sri V. R. Nagarajan supported the proposal for including the Hostels also within the scope of the definition and wanted that the Speaker should be invested with the necessary powers of control over the hostels.

The Chairman pointed out that if exclusive control was vested with the Speaker, the Government would not be in a position to let the hostel buildings to others resulting in loss of revenue.

The Secretary also pointed out certain practical difficulties in accepting the suggestion to declare the entire area as 'precincts'. In England the service of summons on a member within the precincts when the House was sitting was a breach of privilege and the strangers were also entitled to the same privilege. If the area of privilege is extended to the entire area here the strangers also will be entitled to the same privilege as members.

The Chairman then stated that exemption from service of or execution of legal process should be given to strangers only in so far as the main Assembly building was concerned and not in respect of other buildings.

In reply to a suggestion made, the Chairman pointed out that the Cafetaria, if included within the scope of the definition would have to be split into two portions one of which should be reserved for the exclusive use of Members.

There was some further discussion regarding the inclusion of the party rooms and the hostels. The Secretary pointed out the difficulties in controlling the admission of visitors to these places. The Committee then tentatively decided that with reference to Members, the term "precincts of the House" should include the main Assembly building, the Library, the Committee Rooms wherever the meetings are held, the party rooms, the Ministers' Rooms in the Government Estate, the Cafetaria and the pathways leading to and from all these buildings and, with reference to strangers, the term should include in it only the main Assembly building so that any insult or disrespect to the House might be avoided. This definition would apply even if a Committee of the House was sitting irrespective of whether the Assembly was sitting or not.

Sri S. C. C. Antony Pillai suggested that the lawns around the main building might also be included within the definition but it was not accepted.

In winding up the proceedings, the Chairman said that he would consult the Speaker with reference to the inclusion of the

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Hostels within the scope of the definition, the privileges to be extended to strangers and also, if the Speaker was willing, the question of fixing a reasonable time-limit before and after the sitting of the House during which the service of legal process would not be permissible.

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

Friday, 26th August 1955.

The Committee of Privileges met in the Committee Room, Old Legislators' Hostel, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at 3 p.m. on Friday, the 26th August 1955. The following members were present :—

1 Sri P. T. Rajan (*Chairman*).
2 Sri M. Chinnathambi Thevar.
3 Sri M. Dharmalingam.
4 Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
5 Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder.
6 Sri N. Rajagopal.
7 Sri P. Selvaraj.
8 Sri S. Venkatarama Ayyar.

The Secretary to the State Legislature was also present.

Sri V. K. Thiruvenkatachari, Advocate-General, Madras, and Sri R. V. Krishna Ayyar, retired Secretary to the State Legislature, Madras, were present by invitation.

The Advocate-General said that the definition of the term " precincts of the House " should be very liberal so as to avoid any scope for construing even normal acts as an infringement. A very strict definition would not be practicable and might lead to confusion.

Sri R. V. Krishna Ayyar suggested that the following definition might be adopted :—

" The precincts of the House "—

" (*a*) in connexion with a meeting of the House or of a Committee held in any of the rooms within the Assembly building may be defined as including the entire Assembly building together with the Library, the Refreshment Rooms, the Ministers' Rooms in the Government Estate, and the passages leading from the Assembly buildings to the Library, Refreshment Rooms and the Ministers' Rooms; and

(*b*) in connexion with a meeting of a Committee held outside the Assembly building as including the actual room in which the meeting is held together with the passages, stair-cases and other parts of the building in which that room is situated which are appurtenant to it or necessary for its use as a meeting place for the members of the Committee ".

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The Chairman said that he was for extending the privileges to strangers also only in so far as the main Assembly building was concerned, as this was necessary to avoid any interruption of, or disturbance to, the proceedings of the House.

He suggested that " precincts of the House " might include the main building, the Ministers' Rooms, the Canteen, the Library and the place of meeting of any Committee of the Legislature including the verandas and steps appurtenant to these buildings and the pathways leading to them.

Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan strongly pleaded for the inclusion of the Legislators' Hostels.

The Chairman said that this could not be done since the hostels were not under the control of the Speaker. If the hon. Member could make the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, the Leader of the House, agree to place the hostel under the control of the Speaker, he had no objection to its inclusion.

Sri R. V. Krishna Ayyar stated that the hostel was only a residential place where no business of the House as such was transacted. The mere fact that it happened to be situated in the Government Estate should not be a reason for including it.

He suggested that the privilege might be extended to those who were invited by the Committee either to give evidence or to help in its deliberations.

After some discussion, the following decisions were arrived at :—

(1) " Precincts of the House " shall mean and include the entire Assembly Building, the Ministers' Rooms, the Library, the Canteen and the Committee Room together with the verandas and steps to these buildings and the pathways leading from the Assembly Chamber to the other aforesaid buildings in respect of members and, as far as strangers are concerned, ' precincts ' means the Assembly Chamber including its verandas and steps.

(2) In so far as the persons summoned by a Committee of the House for any purpose whatsoever, they shall be deemed to be within the precincts of the House so long as they are within the Committee Room, its verandas and its steps.

The Commitee then adjourned to meet again on 21st September 1955.

Tuesday, 21st September 1955.

The Committee of Privileges met in the Committee Room, Old Legislators' Hostel, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 21st September 1955. The following members were present :—

1 Sri P. T. Rajan (*Chairman*).
2 Sri M. Chinnathambi Thevar.
3 Sri S. Panchaksharam Chettiar.
4 Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan.

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5 Sri V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER.
6 Sri N. RAJAGOPAL.
7 Sri P. SELVARAJ.
8 Sri M. MANICKASUNDARAM.

The Secretary to the State Legislature was also present.

The Committee took up for consideration the draft report.

Paragraphs 1 and 2 were approved.

Paragraph 3.—The Secretary stated that to-day also, viz., 21st September 1955, would be included as one of the dates on which the Committee of Privileges met.

Paragraph 3 was approved.

Paragraphs 4 to 7 were approved.

Paragraph 8.—Sri N. Rajagopal asked as to what was meant by the term 'canteen'. They were having as many as three canteens.

The Chairman observed that the term 'canteen' meant the one that was catering to the Members of the Legislature.

The Secretary stated that if they were to particularize any canteen run by such and such a person or situated at such and such a place, difficulties would arise because that canteen might be shifted later on to some other place.

The Chairman pointed out that there was no harm if the House as a whole decided in favour of including any other building within the term "precincts of the House", if it so chose.

Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan said that the main argument for not including the Legislators' Hostel within the term "precincts of the House" was because of the fact that the Speaker had no control over the same, which he however could not accept.

The Chairman replied that that was not the main but one of the arguments. In one of the Australian States, the precincts extended to the Members' residence also in the Parliamentary grounds known as the 'Lodge'. Therefore the Chairman observed that it was open to the House to include the Legislators' Hostel, if it so chose.

Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan said that with regard to strangers the precincts would mean only the "main building", and if the Legislators' Hostel was included, even though strangers could have entry into the hostel, it would not protect them. Therefore there was no harm in including the Legislators' Hostel under the term "precincts of the House".

The Secretary observed that if they restricted the hostel to Members only, just as the Library, then there would not be any difficulty.

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The Chairman was of the view that it was open to the House to include the Legislators' Hostel or not. If the Government so willed, they could ask the strangers, other than Members, to get out of the hostel by giving them notice.

The Secretary said that unlike in the Lok Sabha and the Westminster Palace where the library, canteen, post office, etc., were all self-contained, here on account of the location of the library, canteen and Committee Room at distant places from the House, there was need for defining the term " precincts of the House ".

The Chairman observed that the House of Commons stood on a different footing. They resented any act on the part of any subordinate authority as derogatory to the dignity of the House. They considered it as an infringement of the rights of the House. They did not bother about strangers. Their view was that any subordinate authority should not come and act within the precincts of the House, which was the supreme body. The question before them was whether they could claim such authority as far as the House of this State was concerned. The Chairman added that any one of them could raise this point, as well as the question of the inclusion of the Legislators' Hostels also, in the House, when the report was presented and they would not be estopped from doing so.

The Secretary observed that if the hostels were included, then the question of inclusion of buildings wherein Members like Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, Sri V. Gopala Gounder, etc., resided would also have to be considered.

Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan observed that with regard to the hostel, if there was any vacancy, he had the right to demand a room whereas he could not do so in respect of any other building.

The Chairman observed that this was a controversial question. His object was to present a unanimous report. The observations of the Hon. Member would be recorded in the proceedings, which would be appended to the report.

The Chairman said that if the Member was still keen on giving a dissenting minute, he would not stand in the way and he could do so by presenting the dissenting minute before 12 noon on the 22nd September 1955.

Paragraph 8 was approved with Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan dissenting.

To a query from Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder as to why the Post Office was left out, the Chairman observed that neither they nor the State Government had any control over the same. It was under the control of the Central Government and the Members could raise the question of including the Post Office and the Legislators' Hostels in the House when the report came before it. If the House so desired, the Post Office might be reserved for the exclusive use of the Members of the Legislature.

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The Chairman observed that he did not want to prevent any of them from asking for the inclusion of any building under the " precincts of the House ", when the matter came up before the House for discussion.

The Committee authorized the Chairman to sign the report on behalf of the Committee.

GOVERNMENT ESTATE,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS-2,
23rd September 1955.

T. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary to the State Legislature.

ANNEXURE I.

(*Extract from the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, dated* 14*th March* 1955.)

SERVING OF ARREST WARRANT ON AN HON. MEMBER OF THE HOUSE.

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is my desire to bring a matter of breach of privileges before the House under rule 187. Rule 187 lays down that ' notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, the Speaker may *suo motu* refer any question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation or report.'

" Under rule 187, I desire to refer an important matter to the Committee of Privileges to be decided by it. On 19th February 1955, while a Committee of the House was sitting to consider the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Bill, the Secretary to the Legislature received a letter by post from a Judicial Sub-Magistrate in the district of South Kanara requesting him to inform me of the fact that he had issued a bailable warrant against a Member of the Legislature. That Member was a Member of the Committee and was at that time sitting at a meeting of the Committee. I instructed the Secretary to contact the Hon. the Leader of the House and to inform him that the service of a legal process or the execution of a legal process, within the precincts of the Legislature during the sitting of a House or a Committee of the House would be a breach of privilege. I am glad to say that the Hon. the Leader of the House prevented the execution of the bailable warrant on the hon. Member at the time. Two weeks ago, another Member informed me that a constable wanted to serve a summons on him within the building of the Assembly. When I brought this to the notice of the Hon. the Leader of the House, he again prevented it. There is no use in blaming the police for acts like these as they are ignorant of the privileges of the House. Even in England where the orders to the police regarding matters of privilege are precise, the police officials now and then commit mistakes. In order to avoid similar occurrences in future, I desire to lay before the House certain facts regarding the question of privilege within the precincts of the House.

" In England on the 12th January 1889, a police order was passed in the following terms:—

' Criminal process may not be served or executed on any Member of Parliament within the Palace of Westminster or within the palace yard without the leave of the House; and no action whatever will be taken by police in such cases without the special instructions of the Commissioner.'

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"This order was made as the result of the report of the Select Committee of the Commons appointed to consider the attempt by a police officer to serve a summons upon a Member of the Parliament in the outer Lobby of the House. The Select Committee had expressed the opinion that the action of the police officer was:

'a breach of the Privileges of the House, inasmuch as it was an attempt to serve a summons upon a Member, within the precincts of the House, while the House was sitting, without the leave of the House first obtained.'

"I hope the hon. Members of this House will observe that the police order is not limited to the time while the House is sitting.

"I have asked the Secretary to the State Legislature to write to the Government to issue similar instructions to the Police officers in this State.

"Service of process even upon a stranger or officer of the Legislature within the precincts of the House while the House is sitting is a breach of privilege.

"In 1945 a Committee was appointed by the House of Commons to go into this matter. There, process was served on an officer of the House. The matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges of the House of Commons. I am now quoting from the report of that Committee which says:

'If, then, service of process on a member within the precincts of the House, while the House is sitting, without the leave of the House first obtained, is a breach of privilege, the reason must be that it is deemed disrespectful to the House. For a stranger admitted within the parliamentary precincts with the permission, express or tacit, of the House to presume to serve the process of an inferior tribunal in the presence, actual or constructive, of the House is clearly an abuse of the privilege of admission to the House, and a violation of the dignity of the High Court of Parliament. As the essence of the offence is the insult to the House, it is immaterial whether the person on whom the process is served is a member or not'.

"Regarding service of process within the precincts of the House while the House is not sitting, the same Committee says:

'As regards service of process within the precincts on sitting days, it would be impracticable to limit the time during which it would constitute a breach of privilege strictly to the hours during which the House was sitting. It must be extended for at least a reasonable time before the meeting and after the rising of the House.'

Further it says:

'If a stranger were to resort to the Palace of Westminster in order to avoid arrest, it would be competent to the Speaker to direct him to be removed from within the precincts.'

"As regards persons who reside within the Palace of Westminster, just like our friend Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu here (laughter)—I am only mentioning his name as an instance—this is what the Committee says . . ."

SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN:—"What about those residing in the Legislators' Hostel, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, I will come to that aspect also. Now, as regards persons residing within the Palace of Westminster, the Committee says:

'The Service of Process (Justices) Act, 1933, enables a summons to be, effectively served upon a defendant at his last or usual place of abode by registered post. It is not likely that the service or execution of process would often be a matter of such urgency that to wait until the leave of the House had been obtained to serve or execute it would defeat the ends of

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justice. If it was feared that such a result would follow, application would be made to the Speaker who would doubtless authorize the process to be served or executed relying on the House to ratify his action.

'The protection from service or execution of process afforded by the dignity of the House in no way affects the right of Police officers on duty within the precincts to arrest strangers who, having been admitted to the Palace of Westminster, commit criminal offences or are thought to be about to do so, subject to this that they must refrain from entering the House itself while it is sitting unless they have previously received its permission.

"I hope that the Government will communicate all this to the police so that they may know the exact limits of their authority.

"In England the expression 'Precincts of the House' means 'Within the building at Westminster or within the Palace Yard'. In this Legislature the question is complicated by the fact that while the House sits in one place, its committees sit in various other places. Sometimes, a committee sits in the Committee Room at Fort St. George. Sometimes it sits in one of the rooms in the building allotted to the Ministers in the Government Estate and of late it has been sitting in a room in the Old Legislators' Hostel in the Government Estate. Moreover the Library of the Legislature which must be regarded as part of the precincts of the House is situated at a distance, in the cellar under the Rajaji Hall."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Suppose the Committee were to sit outside the City itself, for instance, in Kozhikode or some other place, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am coming to that also. The refreshment room attached to the House is a temporary shed put up in the yard adjoining the House. All these must be regarded as precincts of the House. But from their very situation strangers can have easy access to these buildings and places even without the permission of the Speaker. The exact limits of the precincts of this Assembly have therefore to be carefully determined. I therefore refer this matter to the Committee of Privileges to report on the construction they want to put on the expression 'Precincts of the House' as regards this Legislative Assembly. I must tell the House that I am not referring to the Committee of Privileges that is in existence now. I am only referring to the new Committee that will be constituted in a day or two for the next official year. Probably, after this session the House will meet in July or August. Whatever it is, I request the Committee to send its report to the House on the third day after the commencement of the next sitting of the House. Then the House may go into the matter."

ANNEXURE II.

NOTE FOR THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

The members of the Legislature have to carry out their public duties as representatives of the people properly and effectively, and for that it is necessary that they should be allowed certain privileges, powers and certain immunities as necessary complements of their functions.

Under Article 194 of the Constitution of India, a member has, subject to rules, freedom of speech in the Legislature and he is not liable to any proceedings in Court in respect of what is said in the

House and for any vote given. The other privileges have to be defined by Law. Till they are defined, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State and of the members shall be those of the House of Commons.

Freedom from arrest is one of the Privileges in England. This freedom was claimed by the Commons as early as 1404 and the claim was restricted to arrest for debt, trespass or contract of any kind. Later, freedom from all arrest except for treason, felony or surety of the peace was claimed. May says that the privilege of freedom from arrest has always been limited to civil cases and has not been allowed to interfere with the administration of criminal justice. Subsequently it was noticed that arrest was not only for civil and criminal cases but also under Preventive Detention Regulation. It has been held in the Ramsay's Case that an M.P. cannot claim freedom from arrest under Preventive Detention. No civil actions or suits can be started during the time of Parliament and during the period when the member was journeying to or returning from Parliament. Imprisonment in civil process has been abolished in England with the result this privilege has lost much of its value there. Little protection is afforded by privilege in criminal offences and the House does not allow even the sanctuary of its walls to protect a member from the process of criminal law. In 1895, Lord Cochrane, a member of Parliament, was arrested while he was sitting on the Privy Councillors' Bench in the House of Commons. The only privilege in the case of arrests for criminal processes and under Preventive Detention is that the House must be informed of the cause of arrest. If the House is not informed at the earliest opportunity this would constitute breach of privilege. Similarly, serving or executing civil process within the precincts of either House, at any rate if such *House is sitting*, is prohibited. Service of criminal process upon a member of either House within the precincts of such House without the leave of the House first obtained will be a breach of privilege when the House is sitting.

The point referred to the Committee by the Hon. Speaker is the determination of the limits of precincts of the Assembly. In his observations on that date, the Hon. Speaker has specifically mentioned the orders that exist on the subject, viz., the police order of 12th January 1889 and the report of the Privileges Committee of the House of Commons where a summons had been served on an officer when the House was sitting. That Committee has, among other things, observed:—

'It is clear that service of process even upon a member within the precincts of the House during a prorogation or during any periodical recess, or even on a day over which the House had adjourned is not a breach of privilege. To hold that it is, would be to confuse *what* is the House with *where* the House is.'

Whatever applies to the House applies to the Committees also.

At the Conference of Presiding Officers held at Srinagar in 1954, though the meaning of the word 'precincts' was incidentally considered it was left to the individual Presiding Officers to define the term with special reference to the conditions in their State.

In Delhi, the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the Supreme Court are at present located in the Parliament House. The area comprising the precincts does not seem to have been earmarked. In some of the States in India, the Secretariat is also housed in the same

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building as the Assembly. Same is the case with the Legislative Council of this State. There are Secretariat office rooms round about.

In one of the Australian States, viz., Queensland, rooms set apart for the use of members are included in the precincts. There is a standing order to that effect.

The meaning of the word 'precincts' as found in various dictionaries is culled out and annexed.

The main idea seems to be that precincts should be confined to areas which require the permission of the Speaker for entry by non-members. At present the permission of the Speaker is required to enter the library, lobby, the galleries and the members' waiting hall. No permission is required to enter the Cafeteria, Ministers' Rooms and Hostels.

T. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary to the State Legislature.

ANNEXURE.

Name of the dictionary. (1)	*Meaning.* (2)
1 The Law Lexicon	Any district marked out and defined.
2 Bouvier's Law Dictionary.	Any district inferior to county and superior to Township ; A district for which a high or petty constable is appointed. (It is used in certain Legislation in Wyoming relatively to assessing taxes on railroad property, as a general word and not a technical one.)
3 The Oxford English Dictionary.	A space enclosed by the walls or other boundaries of a particular place or building or by an imaginary line drawn around it (sometimes an enclosure consecrated).
4 Warton's Law Lexicon ..	A constable's district ; The immediate neighbourhood of a place or court.
5 Mosley and Whiteley's Law Dictionary.	Boundary—A certain limited district—The local district ; A place formerly privileged from arrests.
6 Shorter Oxford English Dictionary.	3 above ; esp. pl the environs ; A girding or enclosing line or surface, a boundary, a compass ; A district defined for purposes of Government or representation ; A subdivision of a country or ward for election and police purposes.
7 Chamber's Dictionary ..	Limit or boundary of a place ; A district or division within certain boundaries ; Limit of jurisdiction or authority.

Annexure III.

(1)

(*a*) Letter from the Secretary to the State Legislature, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras-2, to the Advocate-General, Madras, dated 9th May 1955, No. 2871/55-4-M.L.

[Committee of Privileges—Definition of the " Precincts of the House " with regard to the Assembly.]

Under rule 187 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the Hon. the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly referred to the Committee of Privileges the question as to what construction should be put on the expression " Precincts of the House " as regards this Legislative Assembly. A copy of the speech delivered by the Hon. the Speaker explaining the circumstances necessitating this reference to the Committee is enclosed.

2. Accordingly the Committee of Privileges met on 4th April 1955 and it was decided to obtain the opinion of the Advocate-General as to the exact meaning of the expression ' precincts ' with special reference to the Government House Estate. Copy of a note on the matter circulated to members on that day and a copy of that day's proceedings are also enclosed together with a rough sketch showing the location of the buildings connected with the Legislative Assembly in the Government Estate, Mount Road.

3. The Committee will very much like to know the exact scope of the area covered by the word ' precincts ' so far as this Assembly is concerned; which buildings or portions of buildings will be usually and can be legally included in that term and the principles on which the area meant by that term should be exactly and definitely demarcated to arrive at a correct decision on the matter.

4. I am therefore to request you to kindly forward your opinion in the matter.

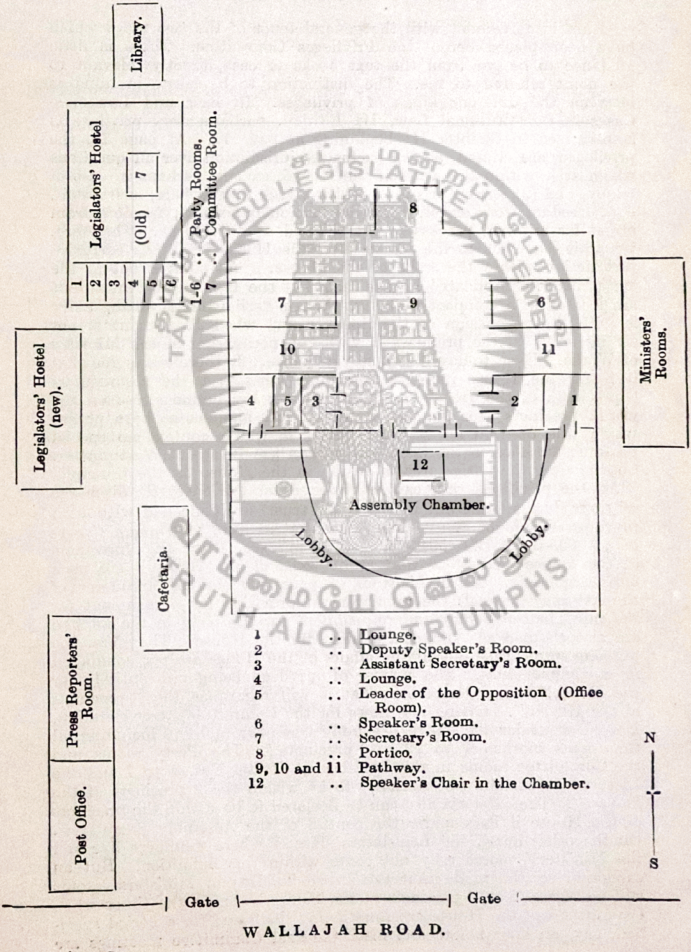
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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GOVERNMENT ESTATE COMPOUND.

ROUGH PLAN SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE BUILDINGS CONNECTED WITH THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Not to scale.)



1	..	Lounge.
2	..	Deputy Speaker's Room.
3	..	Assistant Secretary's Room.
4	..	Lounge.
5	..	Leader of the Opposition (Office Room).
6	..	Speaker's Room.
7	..	Secretary's Room.
8	..	Portico.
9, 10 and 11		Pathway.
12	..	Speaker's Chair in the Chamber.

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(b) *Opinion of Advocate-General—No.* 171–1.

[Committee of Privileges—Definition of the "Precincts of the House" with regard to the Assembly—Letter No. 2871/55-4-M.L., dated 9th April 1955, from the Secretary, State Legislative Assembly, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras.]

I am in agreement with the general tenor of the two notes which have been placed before the Privileges Committee. There is little guidance to be got from the text books or case directly relevant to the point referred to me. The distinction to be borne in mind is between the different kinds of privileges. In Keir and Lawson—Cases in Constitutional Law, III Edition, parliamentary privilege is summarized in Chapter III beginning at page 71. At page 73, the privileges are stated as (1) exclusive jurisdiction over all questions which arise within the walls of the House, except, perhaps in case of felony, and (2) certain privileges which attach to members, of freedom, e.g., freedom from arrest. In the particular context, freedom from arrest for criminal process is not claimed as a privilege. Therefore, we limit ourselves to the matter that the House itself has exclusive jurisdiction within the walls of the House. As pointed out in the note this is complicated by the fact that the Houses of Parliament are located in a compact building. When Parliament is sitting entry is with the permission of the Speaker and when Parliament is not sitting entry to the premises is with the permission of the Ministry of Works. Even to-day it is a Royal Palace. I, therefore, agree that it is for the House itself to determine what is to be regarded as "precincts of the House". We must not lay undue stress on the word 'precincts' for the reason that it just happens to be a phrase which was used in a particular ruling in which context no special meaning attaches to the words other than the Palace of Westminster. Control over the entire area is vested in the House on the principle, "All the privileges that can be required for the energetic discharge of their duties (inherent in that high trust) are conceded without a murmur or a doubt". We may note that in *Kind* v. *Graham Campbell*, 1935–1 K.B., 594, the two phrases "in the precincts of the House" and "within the walls of the House" are used indiscriminately. At the bottom of page 598 (in the argument of the Attorney-General) the regulation of provision for refreshment for the mind in the library and refreshment for the body in the kitchen are also claimed as "internal affairs" of the House. Therefore, the problem in our case is that the affairs of the House are not conducted in a compact area. The matter of privilege being one entirely for the House, it can determine what it will regard as the "precincts of the House". Giving my views for the Committee's consideration, I would consider the entire Assembly Chamber building including all the rooms marked 1 to 12 as 'precincts'. The Party rooms and the Committee rooms in the Legislators' Hostel Nos. 1 to 7 and the Library can certainly be declared to be within the "precincts of the House". The cafetaria also can be declared to be within the precincts of the House if it is under the control of the Assembly Secretariat. On the other hand, the Legislators' Hostel where members live and the Ministers' rooms may not come within this definition. But an exception can be made that the entire building of Ministers' rooms will be regarded as "precincts of the House" during the times when Committees of the House are functioning there and for a period specified, say, an hour before and after the said Committee meetings are

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held. The same principles would apply to any rooms in the Fort St. George Secretariat. When meetings of Committees are held there, those are applicable to both rooms and veranda.

MADRAS,
15th *April* 1955.

V. K. THIRUVENKATACHARI,
Advocate-General.

(2)

(*a*) Letter from the Secretary to the State Legislature, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras-2, to the Advocate-General, Madras, dated 20th April 1955, No. 2871/55-6-M.L.

[Committee of Privileges—Definition of the " Precincts of the House " with regard to the Assembly. *Reference.*—(i) This Secretariat letter No. 2871/55-4-M.L., dated 9th April 1955, and (ii) Your letter No. 171-1, dated 15th April 1955.]

I am to thank you for your opinion and to forward the following for further clarification:—

You have opined that the main Assembly Buildings, Party Rooms, Library and the Cafetaria may be included in the definition " precincts of the House ". These buildings are separated from one another and are connected by means of long thoroughfares which are used by the public also without the permission of the Speaker. I am to enquire whether these thoroughfares would also come within the meaning of ' precincts ' and whether it would be a breach of privilege if a member is served criminal process on his way to and from the main building and to and from any one of the other buildings also. The rough sketch sent to you last time is attached.

(*b*) *Reply of Advocate-General—No. M.S.* 197–1.

[Committee of Privileges—Definition of " Precincts of the House " with regard to the Legislative Assembly. *Reference.*—Letter No. 2871/55-6-M.L., dated 20th April 1955, from the Secretary to the State Legislature.]

Except where it is possible to have a well-defined passage with a defined boundary by way of fence on either side, it would not be correct to declare the thoroughfares between the buildings as part of the " precincts of the House ". From the plan, it appears this can possibly be done with reference to the Cafetaria and the Ministers' Rooms. If the decision is taken to do this, then the boundaries should be marked by a fence and the declaration should refer to the boundaries so marked.

2. With regard to the service of criminal process when the Member is on the way to and from any one of the other buildings, my view is that this cannot properly be taken up as part of the question of invasion of the " precincts of the House ". This matter may be separately considered when you are defining the limits of privilege in relation to the service of process, etc., during the sittings of the House. In that connection, we may consider a definition of the sitting of the House and provide that the service of a process during the sittings may be after notice to the Secretary and to the Minister,

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and if necessary with the permission of the Hon. the Speaker. In that connection, it may be proper to say that the period of sittings of the House will cover the period of interval and also include the time when Members resort to the common rooms or cafetaria during the hours of the sittings.

MADRAS, V. K. THIRUVENKATACHARI,
17*th May* 1955. *Advocate-General.*

ANNEXURE IV.

(1)

Letter from the Secretary to the State Legislature, Government Estate, Madras-2, to LEON J. RAYMOND, ESQ., O.B.E., B.A., Clerk of the House of Commons, Ottawa, Ont., Canada, dated 30th May 1955, No. 2871/55-10-M.L.

During the month of February 1955, the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly received a letter from a Magistrate in one of the districts in the State to the effect that a bailable warrant had been issued for the arrest of a member of the Assembly. The said member was residing in one of the Legislators' Hostels inside which the Legislature Committee Room is also now located. This Hostel, a separate building, is situated to the north-west of the Assembly Chamber, at a distance of about 75 yards with one or two other buildings and two roads in between. As the serving of criminal process " within the precincts of the House " when the House is sitting, would amount to breach of privilege, a question has arisen as to what would constitute ' precincts '.

The Speaker, on the 14th March 1955, referred to the Committee of Privileges the question as to what construction should be put on the expression ' precincts of the House ' as regards the Madras Legislative Assembly.

Accordingly, the Committee of Privileges met on the 4th April 1955, and decided to obtain information on the principles that have been generally adopted in deciding what exactly constitutes ' precincts ' in other countries, especially Canada.

I shall, therefore, be thankful to you if you will kindly let me know by return of post the principle or principles that have been adopted in deciding what exactly constitutes " precincts " in the House of Commons, Canada.

Thanking you.

(2)

Gist of the opinion of Law Clerk, House of Commons, Canada, sent with the letter, dated 8th June 1955, from Clerk of the House of Commons, Canada, Ottawa.

In 1886, Speaker Wallbridge of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada in reprimanding and committing to the care of Sergeant-at-Arms during the pleasure of the House the Assistant Librarian for breach of privilege which consisted in an assault *in the Library* upon the person of a Member of the House, he said that it was

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a power incidental to the Constitution of that House to preserve peace and order within its *precincts*. It was therefore clear that this Speaker must have thought at the time that *precincts* extended further than the House itself.

The Law Clerk of the House of Commons, Canada, has also given as his opinion that the word ' precincts ' comprises all the territory over which the Speaker has jurisdiction whether it be the Chamber of the House of Commons itself or the corridors or Committee Rooms or Members' Rooms surrounding it and even the Restaurant, the Library and the Parliamentary grounds.

ANNEXURE V.

(1)

Letter from the Secretary to the State Legislature, Government Estate, Madras-2, to F. C. GREEN, Esq., M.C., Clerk of the House of Representatives, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia, dated the 30th May 1955, No. 2871/55-10-M.L.

During the month of February 1955, the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly received a letter from a Magistrate in one of the districts in the State to the effect that a bailable warrant had been issued for the arrest of a member of the Assembly. The said member was residing in one of the Legislators' Hostels inside which the Legislature Committee Room is also now located. This Hostel, a separate building, is situated to the north-west of the Assembly Chamber at a distance of about 75 yards with one or two other buildings and two roads in between. As the serving of criminal process " within the precincts of the House " when the House is sitting would amount to breach of privilege, a question has arisen as to what would constitute ' precincts '.

The Speaker, on the 14th March 1955, referred to the Committee of Privileges the question as to what construction should be put on the expression " precincts of the House " as regards the Madras Legislative Assembly.

Accordingly, the Committee of Privileges met on the 4th April 1955, and decided to obtain information on the principles that have been generally adopted in deciding what exactly constitutes ' precincts ' in other countries, especially Australia.

I shall therefore be thankful to you if you will kindly let me know by return of post the principle or principles that have been adopted in deciding what exactly constitutes ' precincts ' in the House of Representatives, Australia.

Thanking you.

(2)

Gist of the letter from Clerk of the House of Representatives, Canberra, A.C.T., Australia.

The Parliamentary building in Canberra is a complete unit not intersected by roads, paths, etc. According to the definition given in May's Parliamentary Practice the precincts there mean " any part of

the area within the walls of the Parliamentary building " containing the Senate and the House of Representatives and the associated offices and facilities.

This definition of the " precincts of the House " has been used by Speakers of the House of Representatives in ordering the withdrawal of a Member suspended from the " service of the House ". In view, however, of the remoteness of Canberra from the main centres of population, the House has by a resolution decided that " suspension from the service of the House involves exclusion from the Chamber and its immediate surrounding but does not involve deprivation of the other amenities of the building ".

The House of Representatives had no occasion to define ' precincts ' for purposes of a privilege matter.

ANNEXURE VI.

(1)

Demi-official letter from the Secretary to the State Legislature, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras-2, to Sri R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR, B.A., M.L., retired Secretary to the State Legislature, No. 7, North Chitrakulam street, Mylapore, Madras, dated 24th June 1955, No. 2871/55-12-M.L.

[Precincts of the House—Definition of.]

You will remember that about the last week of February 1955 when a Committee of the House was sitting to consider the Madras Indebted Agriculturists (Repayment of Debts) Bill, the Secretary to the Madras Legislature received a letter from a Judicial Sub-Magistrate, South Kanara, with a request to inform the Hon. the Speaker that he had issued a bailable warrant against a Member of the Legislature. This Member was a member of the Committee which was then sitting. On a representation made to the Hon. the Leader of the House by the Secretary, as instructed by the Hon. the Speaker, that the service of a legal process or the execution of a legal process within the precincts of the Legislature during the sitting of the House or the sitting of a Committee without the leave of the House would be a breach of privilege, the execution of the bailable warrant on the member was prevented. Some time later, another Member also informed the Hon. the Speaker that a constable wanted to serve a summons on him within the building of the Assembly.

To prevent recurrence of similar incidents, the Hon. the Speaker prepared a note (copy enclosed) for the Members of the House regarding the service of legal process within the precincts of the House and referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges to report on the construction they want to put on the expression " precincts of the House " as regards the Madras Legislative Assembly.

The Privileges Committee at its meeting on the 4th April 1955 resolved that the Clerks of the House of Representatives, Australia, and of the House of Commons, Canada, might be addressed regarding the practice obtaining in those countries and that the opinion of the Advocate-General, Madras, might also be obtained as to the exact meaning of the word ' precincts ' with special reference to the conditions obtaining in the Government Estate. Copies of the note

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prepared for the Privileges Committee and of the replies received from the Advocate-General, Madras, the Clerks of the House of Representatives, Australia, and of the House of Commons, Canada, and from the Lok Sabha, are enclosed herewith.

I shall be very grateful if you would kindly give your expert opinion on them with special reference to the following points:—

(i) Whether the analogy that, for a stranger admitted within the parliamentary precincts with the permission, express or tacit, of the House to presume to serve the process of an inferior tribunal in the presence, actual or constructive, of the House is clearly an abuse of the privilege of admission to the House, and a violation of the dignity of the High Court of Parliament, as reported by the 1945 Committee of the House of Commons which went into the question of the service of legal process within the precincts of the House upon one of the officers of the House, holds good in the case of the Madras Legislative Assembly the validity of whose legislative enactments are liable to be questioned by any Court of Law ?

(ii) If the service of summons or the arrest of a Member within the precincts of the House is to be prevented on a meeting day, till what time before and after the meeting should there be this ban on the service or execution of legal process ?

(iii) Whether other buildings, viz., the cafetaria, the Ministers' rooms and the hostels can be included in the precincts of the House and, if so, under what conditions ?

(iv) A number of visitors come on meeting days to interview the Hon. the Speaker and they are admitted to his Chamber without any restriction. Should the precincts, therefore, extend to the portico also ?

Thanking you.

(2)

Letter from Sri R. V. Krishna Ayyar, B.A., M.L., No. 7, Chitrakulam North street, Mylapore, Madras, to Sri T. Hanumanthappa, B.A. (Hons.), B.L., Secretary to the State Legislature, Madras-2, dated 30th June 1955.

I thank you for your kind D.O. letter No. 2871/55-12-M.L., dated 24th June 1955.

My opinion on the points referred to me are as follows:—

1. The privileges of the State Legislature are laid down and recognized by Article 194 of the Indian Constitution, and are assimilated to those of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom. Therefore, the rule of the House of Commons relating to the service of processes and warrants within the precincts of Parliament—whether on members or on strangers—is fully applicable to the Madras Legislative Assembly. It is no doubt open to the State Legislature, by a law passed by it, to abolish or vary any of those privileges, but till now, the State Legislature has not passed any such law. The existing laws, if any, which deal with the service of processes or warrants generally on all persons, cannot be regarded as laws passed for defining the privileges of the Legislature in this particular respect, within the meaning of Article 194 of the Constitution.

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2. The answer to this question may vary with the individuals who answer it and is a matter of opinion. In the Madras Legislature at one time, papers used to be placed on the seats of Members *one* hour before the commencement of a meeting. Even now, they are laid half an hour before a meeting. It is therefore not unusual for members to come to the Assembly some time before the time fixed for the meeting. Similarly, after the conclusion of a meeting, members often stay in the precincts of the House for some time, either to speak to the Presiding Officer or the Secretary or to make enquiries or obtain papers or information from the office. In the circumstances, it would be quite reasonable to allow an hour before and an hour after a meeting as the period covered by a sitting during which processes cannot be served on members within the precincts of the House. Even where a lunch or other interval intervenes between two meetings of the House on one and the same day, the above rule of one hour before and one hour after, will apply. Where a lunch interval is limited to one hour as on ordinary days or to two hours as on Fridays, it will be covered by the above rule. Where the interval is more than two hours, the privilege will not extend to the extra period.

The above rule will apply to strangers as well as to members and to meetings of Select or other Committees of the House as well as to meetings of the House itself.

3. This is the crucial question and an answer to it is also a matter of opinion. Rather than attempting to lay down a general principle or formula for the guidance of officers attempting to serve processes within the precincts of the House and expecting them to apply it correctly in each case after making necessary enquiries about its applicability, it is desirable actually to define the precincts of the House, and remove all doubt as to what the precincts are. In defining the limits of the precincts of the House, we must see that the Assembly does not become a refuge for criminal and an asylum from which criminals can defy the law.

"The precincts of the House"—

(*a*) in connexion with a meeting of the House or of a Committee held in any of the rooms within the Assembly buildings may be defined as including the entire Assembly Buildings together with the Library, the refreshment rooms, the Ministers' rooms in the Government Estate, and the passages leading from the Assembly Buildings to the Library, refreshment rooms and the Ministers' rocms; and

(*b*) in connexion with a meeting of a Committee held outside the Assembly buildings as including the actual room in which the meeting is held together with the passages, staircases and other parts of the buildings in which that room is situated which are appurtenant to it or necessary for its use as a meeting place for the members of the Committee.

The Hostels are mere residences of Members and neither they nor any other buildings or places in the Government Estate should be treated as precincts of the Assembly.

4. Of course the portico must be regarded as part of the precincts of the Assembly.

Any decisions arrived at on the subject under discussion should be incorporated in a rule of the Assembly and published in the Gazette.

Appendix VIII.

[Vide item VII on page 636 supra.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

Composition of the Select Committee.

Chairman:

1 Sri B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu,
Deputy Speaker.

Members:

2 Balakrishnan, Sri V.
3 Daivasigamoney, Sri S.
4 Ganapathy, Sri T.
5 Jagannathan, Sri M.
6 Kalyanasundaram, Sri M.
7 Kandasamy, Sri C.
8 Kolkebail, Sri S. S.
9 Krishna Rao, Dr. U.
10 Menon, Dr. K. B.
11 Rajan, Sri P. T.
12 Rajaram, Sri K.
13 Ratnam, Sri A.
14 Subramaniam, The Hon. Sri C.
15 Swayamprakasam, Sri S.
16 Uppi Sahib, Sri K.
17 Vinayakam, Sri K.
18 Viswanathan, Sri K. R.

Secretariat:

1 Sri T. Hanumanthappa, B.A. (Hon.), B.L.,
Secretary to the State Legislature.

2 Sri G. M. Alagarswamy, B.A., B.L.,
Assistant Secretary to the State Legislature.

3 Sri A. Manickavelu, B.A.,
Assistant Secretary to the State Legislature.

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

To

The Honourable the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
MADRAS.

The Committee appointed to consider the amendments to the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Assembly were revised in December 1954 and approved by the Legislative Assembly as required under Article 208 (1) of the Constitution.

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Under these new rules a number of Committees of the House have been set up. The Committee has made certain changes in the rules as indicated in the annexure to make the rules governing these Committees uniform.

3. In actual practice it has been found that the number of questions and the number of resoultions which did not lapse on prorogation were becoming unwieldy and questions which were being answered on the floor of the House had lost their topical interest. A number of non-official Bills which had been introduced but for which no notices for carrying them through the further stages had been received were also kept pending. The Committee has therefore made necessary changes.

4. Another important amendment made by the Committee is in regard to rule 99 authorizing the Speaker to decide whether a Select Committee should meet outside its usual place of sitting.

5. The changes made are indicated in the Annexure.

B. BHAKTHAVATSALU NAIDU,
Chairman.

GOVERNMENT ESTATE,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
26th September 1955.

ANNEXURE.

THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

Rule as it exist.	*Rule as amended.*
9. (*a*) A session of the Assembly is terminated by prorogation.	(*a*) No chang .
(*b*) On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices and business shall be carried over to the next session.	(*b*) On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices and business shall lapse except Bills which have been introduced. Such Bills shall be carried over to the next session from the stage reached by them in the expiring session, provided that fresh notices shall be given for motions regarding the same. If the member in charge of a Bill makes no motion regarding the same during two complete sessions, the Bill shall lapse.
(*c*) Prorogation shall not affect the work of any Committee or Select Committee under these rules or of any Joint Select Committee.	(*c*) No change.
99. A Select Committeee may sit even during prorogation. It shall sit at tha place fixed by the Governor as the place of session of the Assembly, provided that it may sit at any other place, with the leave of the Assembly given on a motion made by a Minister.	99. The sittings of the Committee shall be held within the precincts of the Legislative Assembly and if it becomes necessary to change the place of sitting outside the precincts of the Legislative Assembly, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final.
* * *	168-A. There shall be no minute of dissent to the Reports of the Committee.
170. Except as aforesaid, the Committee shall follow the same procedure as a Select Committee of the Assembly.	170. Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.

Rule as it exist.	*Rule as amended.*
* * *	176-A. There shall be no minute of dissent to the Reports of the Cemmittee.
* * *	177-A. The Report of the Committee shall be presented to the House either by the Chairman or in his behalf by any other member of the Committee.
* * *	177-B. Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.
* * *	203-A. There shall be no minute of dissent to the Reports of the Committe.
* * *	205-A. Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.
213. Except as aforesaid the Committee shall follow the same procedure as a Select Committee of the Assembly.	213. Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

Friday, 23rd September 1955.

The Committee met in the Committee Room, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, at 3 p.m. on Friday, the 23rd September 1955.

The following Members were present :—

1 Sri B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu (*Chairman*).
2 The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
3 Sri K. Uppi Sahib.
4 Sri M. Kalyanasundaram.
5 Sri C. Kandasami.
6 Sri S. Swayamprakasam.
7 Dr. K. B. Menon.
8 Sri V. Balakrishnan.
9 Sri S. Daivasigamoney.
10 Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
11 Sri P. T. Rajan.
12 Sri A. Ratnam.
13 Sri K. R. Viswanathan.
14 Sri T. Ganapathy.
15 Sri K. Rajaram.

The Secretary to the State Legislature was also present.

Rule 9 (*b*).

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam said that the carrying over of questions even after the prorogation of a session was not found expedient from actual experience. Questions, notice of which was given several months ago, were being answered now and this resulted in the shutting out of questions of current topical interest.

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Questions also might be allowed to lapse on the prorogation of a session. Answers to such of those questions as were ready at the time of prorogation would, however, be sent to the concerned Member. If, after receiving the answer, a Member desired that any question should be answered on the floor of the House, he might write to the Secretary to the Legislature to that effect.

Subject to the understanding that the answers would be sent to the concerned Members, it was decided to substitute the following rule for the proposed rule :—

"On the prorogation of a session, all pending notices and business shall lapse except Bills which have been introduced. Such Bills shall be carried over to the next session from the stage reached by them in the expiring session, provided that fresh notice shall be given for motions, regarding the same. If the member in charge of a Bill makes no motion regarding the same during two complete sessions, the Bill shall lapse."

Sri M. Kalyanasundaram suggested that if a member simply wrote to the Secretary to the Legislature that he was renewing notice of all or any of the lapsed questions, it should be considered sufficient and a resubmission of the questions themselves need not be insisted upon.

Sri V. Balakrishnan urged that the sending of a copy of the answer, if ready, to a question on prorogation should be incorporated in the rules.

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam said that he would examine this point in consultation with the Law Department.

Rule 99.

After a short discussion, it was decided to substitute the following for the existing rule 99, which was based on the corresponding rule (rule 367) in the Lok Sabha Rules :—

"The sittings of the Committee shall be held within the precincts of the Legislative Assembly and if it becomes necessary to change the place of sitting outside the precincts of the Legislative Assembly, the matter shall be referred to the Speaker whose decision shall be final."

New rule 168-A was approved.

Rule 170.

For the existing rule 170, it was decided to substitute the following :—

"170. Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly shall apply."

New rule 176-A was approved.

New rule 177-*A*.

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam said that on reconsideration he felt that sub-clause (2) of the proposed rule was unnecessary as the Legislature would have an opportunity of discussing the same matter at the time of the consideration of the Appropriation Bill.

The rule was approved after deleting sub-clause (2) and renumbering it as 177-A only.

New rule 177-B was approved.

New rule 203-A was approved.

Rule 205-A was approved.

Rule 210-*A*.

Committee on Government Assurances.

Dr. U. Krishna Rao pointed out that this procedure was applicable to all Committees and asked why a special provision should be made in respect of the Committee on Government Assurances only.

The motion was dropped in view of the fact that the procedure adopted in the Select Committee was applicable to this Committee also.

Rule 213.

The Committee then took up for consideration the substitution of the following for rule 213 :—

"213. Except as aforesaid, the rules applicable to a Select Committee of the Assembly apply."

Sri M. Kalyanasundaram suggested that in the proposed rule 213, the words "Except as aforesaid" might be deleted. As it was pointed out that by such omission there would be contradiction between the Rules of Select Committee and the Rules of the Committee on Government Assurances, the Committee approved the rule without any omission.

Rule 54.

The following amendment to rule 54 given notice of by Sri V. Balakrishnan was then taken up :—

"In sub-rule (1) *put* a comma after the word 'Ministry' and between the words 'Ministry' and 'or a motion' *insert* the words 'a Minister'."

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam suggested that sufficient time should be given for him to examine the question and that, if necessary, it might be considered later.

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Rule 23 (1), *proviso.*

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam referred to the provision saying that whenever Thursdays were taken over for the transaction of Government business, another day should be allotted in the same or next week for the transaction of non-official business and suggested that since they were committing a breach of the proviso every time, the second proviso might be deleted. He however pointed out that whenever such a step was taken, an understanding was arrived at that another day would be allotted for transaction of non-official business. The members felt that the proviso might remain as it was, and it was decided to leave it as it is.

The Chairman was authorized to sign the report on behalf of the Committee.

The Committee then dispersed.

GOVERNMENT ESTATE,
MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS,
24*th September* 1955.

T. HANUMANTHAPPA,
Secretary to the State Legislature.

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TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS